

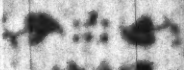
7. To Find



This Boker

Newely Imprinted,
Sheweth the manner of
measuring of all manner of
Lande, as well of woodlande
as of plowelande, and pas-
ture in the feld, & comp-
tyng the true nombr
of Acres of the
same.

Newely invented and
compiled by Syr Richard
de Bense, Chanon of
Wotton Abbay Be
syde London.



The contentes of this booke.
It sheweth the maner of the deuyding of one
acre or mo, of woodlande from many
other acres; lyenge in one peece togother.

Also it sheweth the deuytyspe of prices of
all the partes of an acre of woodlande, af-
ter the rate and deuytyspe of the price of the
saine, fro the price of .iii. s. viii. d. for an acre
to the pryce of .xl. s. viii. d.

Also it sheweth the maner of mesurynge
of tymber, or stone, by y^e fote square i tym-
ber, measure of what quantytie soever the
tymber or stone be, fro one ynche in square
to .xxxvi. ynches square.

Also it sheweth the maner of mesurynge
sawen bordes, tablees, or panes of glasse by
the fote square, what bredth soever the bor-
des tablees, or panes, of glasse be, from one
ynche bredth, to .xxxvi. ynches in bredth.

It sheweth also the maner of mesurynge
of a chambre flore or of a pavement to know
we how many fote of borde or stone wil bor-
de or pave it, of what length and bredth so-
ever the flore or pavement be, to .xl. fote in
length, and .xl. fote in bredth.

Finis.

The Preface of Thomas
Baynell: Chanon of Warton
to the gentle Reader.

Is moſte cōmonlye
ſene, that eury man doth moſt
cōmend that thyng, that he is
beſt experte and ſene in. And
therfore ſome there at that extoll diuine ſci-
ters, ſome the lawe, and ſome Philoſophy,
with ſuch other lyberall ſciences, in the whi-
che they are ſerned and exercyſed.

Deſer there are that do not onely extoll
them, but after they haue ſo done, they diſ-
pute, whether of them are moſt laudable, &
moſt worthy to be preferred aboue other.

There are lykewyſe, that after long diſ-
putation do not onely aſſigne eury ſciens-
ce ſpecyallye laude and prayſe, but alſo
that diſcuſſe, whether that of ſach noble ſci-
ences are moſte for the cōmon wele, ſuppo-
ſynge (and wel) that thyng to be moſt ex-
cellent, that is moſt for eury mans proſp-
erite and that cōmon vtylyte and proſp-
erite doth

A.ii.

none

The contentes of this booke.

It sheweth the maner of the deuydng of one
acre or mo, of woodlande from many
other acres; lyenge in one pece togother.

Also it sheweth the deuetyte of prices of
all the partes of an acre of woodlande, af-
ter the rate and deuetyte of the price of the
same, fro the price of .iii. s. .iiii. d. for an acre
to the pryce of .vi. li. .xiii. s. .iiii. d.

Also it sheweth the maner of mesurynge
of tymbre, or stone, by y^e fote square i tym-
bre, measure of what quantytie soeuer the
tymbre or stone be, fro one ynche in square
to .xxxvi. ynches square.

Also it sheweth the maner of measurynge
sawen bordes, tablees, or panes of glasse by
the fote squarr, what bredth soeuer the bor-
des tablees, or panes, of glasse be, from one
ynche bredth, to .xxxvi. ynches in bredth.

It sheweth also the maner of measurynge
of a chambie floze or of a pauemēt to knowe
we how many fote of borde or stone wil ser-
ue to pane it, of what length and bredth so-
euer the floze or panement be, to .lvi. fote in
length, and, xl. fote in bredth.

Time.

The Preface of Thomas
Paynell: Chanon of Harton
to the gentle Reader.

Is moſte cōmonlye
ſene, that eury man doth moſt
cōmende that thyng, that he is
beſt experte and ſene in. And
therfore ſome there at that extoll diuine let-
ters, ſome the lawe, and ſome Philoſophy,
with ſuch other lyberall ſciences, in the whi-
che they are letned and exercyſed.

Deher there are that do not onely extoll
them, but after they haue ſo done, they dys-
pute, whether of them are moſt laudable, &
moſt worthy to be preferred aboue other.

There are lykewyſe, that after long diſ-
putation do not onely aſſygne eury ſciens-
ce ſpeculare laude and prayſe, but alſo
that diſcuſſe, whether that of ſuch noble ſci-
ences are moſte for the cōmon wele, ſuppo-
ſynge (and wel) that thyng to be moſt ex-
cellent, that is moſt for eury mans proſp-
erite and that cōmon vtylyte and proſp-
erite doth

A.ii.

none

none other wyse exceede vnto any gayne & pro-
fyte, than golde all other mettalles.

These men (after my sentence) are in a ve-
ry good opinion, for the diuine Plato saith
That man is not borne onely to profyte
hym self, or any synghuler person, but to pro-
fyte the comon wele also. The whiche doth
then prospere & flosyssh, when gouerners
and rulers do tenderly and entyrelly abie-
ctynge all synghuler affection, loke and take
heede vnto it.

My diligence and study is (saith Scipio
Africanus) not onely to beware how Rome
be nowe in my tyme ruled, but how I may
inuent fasshions & meanes, that it may in-
crease, and be well gouerned hereafter. O
what an excellent word & sayeng was that

What other thyng but onely the wealth
publyke moued. M. Lucius to saye thus to
the Samnites, offerynge hym great sum-
mes of money, I desyre none of your golde
(to be) but I desyre that ye and your riches
may be vnder the demynion of the Roma-
nes. Was not that an excellent answer.

And that M. Mutius conspired to murder
the

that Porcena enemy to Rome without any hope or safegarde of his lyfe, was it not for the comon welth of Rome.

And did not the onely welth publyke in force M. Regulus to perswade the Sena-
tores of Rome that they shulde not restore
the yonge gautes of Carthago to prolonge
his lyfe withall? They are lusty (quod he,) and
in theyr floures, apt to do vsmoche
sorrow, & so he returned agayne to Carthago
well assured that he shuld neuer escape their
handes alyne. What synguler affection
and loue had this man to the comon wele,
that preferred it aboue his owne lyfe of all
thyng the most esteemed, and best beloued?
Are not suche men worthy to be gouerners
and rulers of cyties and of the comon wele.

As longe as Rome and Carthago, with
other lyke cyties, had such regentes and go-
uerners, they prospered & had abundance
of al thyng. But after that synguler affec-
tion, synguler comodite and prosypte, ambiz-
cion, Idleness and Voluptuous pleasure toke
theire entre, the all (that wysdom, dysygen-
study and great labour had augmented) de-

sayed. Then these most excellent and riche
citties fell in ruine, and were esely subdued
The whiche thyng doth declare and open
theyr great lande, by whose gubernacion,
rule, and polycie, they came to suche hyghe
renowme and fame.

By this it doth nowe appere and folowe
that such polytyke rulers or worthy of mo
che laude & great comendacion. But what
comendacion, laude, and prayse shal we es
tyme and Iudge them worthy of, that inge
niously have inuented and eloquently dis
crybed, howe, and by what subtyle and pol
ytyke fashions, such places shuld be gover
ned and ascended to hyghe honour. And a
gain how gouernours of a comon wealsh shul
de vse them selues in theyr offyce.

And notwithstanding therbe that does
separate and extoll the doer, and the inuen
ter of thynges aboue the wyter, yet after
my mynde, the inuenter, wyter, or exposy
ter of other mens wytynges are worthy of
no lytell prayse. What reason shulde defend
de hym, that wold say, that the creator of
the lawe (by whose ayde all comon weales
are

are ordayned (ruled) to be of more excellency, then Moyses the fyrst of all lawers,

Shold any Philosopher prefer hym selfe above Pythagoras the fyrst phylosopher: or any astronomer above γ chyloren of Seth the very inventers and foundacion therof: or any musician above Tuball, Camethesonne, the fyrst that ever gaue any study to musycke, or any Physycian above Apollon: Or any Arithmetician, above Saminus Pythagoras, Pallas, or Algas (of whom Arithmetyke is called Agrym) the inventers of nombres? Or any Geometrician above Eain, the whiche taught the Hebreici: and the maner and craft of weyghtes and measure? Is it not (trowe ye) more to inuente and fynde, than to adde vnto that, that is fownde already.

And as Agrym was founde for the course of marchaundise and the accomptes therof, So was Geometry vpo the excursions and ouerflowynge of the floode of Nilus. Whose insidacions and surges were such, that they confounded and so troubled the limites and bondes of the lande of Egypt.

Alth,

thae

that they knew not their owne lande from
other men. Of this toke Geometry his or
rygynall begynnyng, the whiche includeth
the measurynge both of lande & water, the
Use of weyghtes and knowledge of the Uni
uersall ordie, of the bodies aboue the dy
rauner and greatnes of starres, motions,
and reflections.

Carpenters, and Masons, with such o
ther Artysfycers do Use Geometry / by the
whiche all maner of engyn's and crafte
ordynauces of warre, and other appertey
nyng vnto theyr arte do depende, as han
gynge roofes, and Gallaries, walles, shyp
pes, Gallays, Brydges, Mylles, Cartes,
and wheles. With the whiche thynges of
great weyght, are very easily drawn and
hushed vp.


Also what soeuer goeth by weyghte wa
ter, or wynde, or by cordes, as Lockes, the
whiche goth by weyghtes, and Digaynes,
the whiche soundeth by the vehemence and
force of the wynde, doth longe vnto this no
ble Science. The artysfyclall crafte also of
warre of castynge of belles, and bombardes

or Bonnes, with suche other artyfery, wher
ther they be of tymbre or of metall, do for
the most parte depende of Geometry.

And dyd not the noble Archytas make
a Bone of woode, to lyfte her selfe vp, and
to flye by Geometry.

Dyd not Archimedes make an instru-
ment of Brasse, wherby men myght easily
perceyne the mooyons of the Planettes,
with other thynges compysed in the mate-
ryall spere, and howe to measure the alty-
tude and heyghte of all suche thynges as
man maye come and not come vnto? And
those thyngs also that lye playne, depe, rounde,
de, corner wyse, in length, or in bredth, belon-
geth vnto Geometrye, the whiche conteyn-
eth thre dyuers kyndes of measurynge.

The fyrste is named Altemetria to mea-
sure a quantyte after his length onely.

The secōde is named Planimetria, that
is, to measure a quantyte after his length
and bredth. 

The thyrde is called Tetrometria, that
is, to measure a quantyte after his length,
bredth, and depnesse.

In this science, are certeyne quantyties
called famous quantyties, as a synger, a
palme, a foote, a cubyte, a paze, a petche, a
flake and a myse, with suche other, moche
necessarpe to be knowen.

It were very tedpous to expounde all
the termes, partes, properties, and stylis
of Geometry. For notwithstandinge that
God may, and can do all thyng without
nombre, measure, weyghte, or any poynthe
of Geometry, yet when he gaue the fyrma-
ment, the planettes, and starres, theyr mo-
cions, the erth foume and fasshion, the sea
with other ryuers, theyr bankes, he did it by
nombre weyght, and measure.

Wherefore, I may well extoll this most no-
ble science conteynynge these.iii. with the
knowledge of many other liberal and man-
all artes, ryght necessary for the comon we-
le of man. Consydering then this lyberall
science called Geometrye to be in euery
thyng moche convenient for the vse and co-
mon profyt of all men, a frende and loue
of myne a chanon of Warton named Syr
Rychard Benese, not wyllynge to hyde the
treas

treasure, that God hath enriched hym with
all. But evermore myndyng & labouryng
(as the foresayd Romane dyd) to encrease
the cōmon welth, haunyng also this sayenge
of the Philosopher in memory. The more
profytable a thyng is, the more it shuld be
cōmon, he hath (I say) compiled this ingeni
ous and profitable booke, for the cōmon pro
fyte, and vse of every man.

Wherby is succinctly and briefly cōtey
ned the perfyte fourme and rule of measu
ryng of wood and lande, bylles, and moun
tayne: wherfor ever, how for ever, or in what
fourme or quantyte for ever they lye.

Also of cōtynyng of one acte of wood
lande or mo, from many other actes.

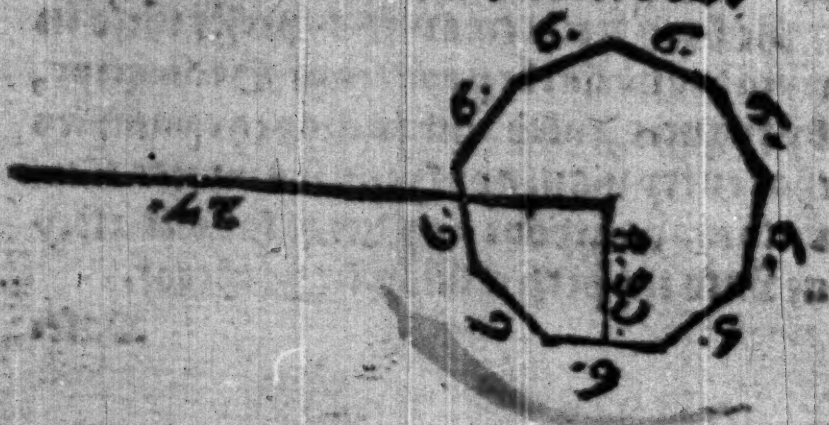
And of measurynge of Tymber, square
or rounde: Bordes, Tables, and paines of
Glasse, by the foote square.

He hath further more so expresse these in
trycate and harde poyntes of Geometrye,
by fygure, rules, and such opene pamples
that every man, applyng his mynde ther
unto may without any great labour attay
ne vnto the perfect knowledge thereof.

Wale.



¶ Here foloweth the booke
to measure all Landes.



The maner of measu-
rynge of Lande, and comp-
tynge the nombre of acres of
thesame.

By cause in measu-
rynge of Lande, many
men, somtyme the sel-
lers, by more measure
than ryghte, somtyme
the biers by lesse measure than ryght
be greatly deceyued, by the meaters
therof, the whiche be not experie and
conynge, both in true measuryng
of Lande, and also in etye comptyng
and summyng the nombre of acres
of the same. Therefore in this lytel
boke, ye shal rede certeyne rules ma-
che necessarye for the perfect know-
ledge bothe of true measuryng of
Lande, and also of true comptyng
and summyng the nombre of acres
of the same.

Cof

Of dyuers quantyties of mea-
sures, and of dyuers names
of the same.

But fyrste for the playner and res-
dyer knowledg of these rules
folowynge, we shall dilygently note,
that there be dyuers quantities, dy-
uersly named in measurynge of lan-
de, that is to say: an ynche, a foote, a
perche, a dayworke, a quarter of an
acre (moste comonly called a roode)
an halfe acre, and an acre.

To make a true ynche.

The lengthe of an ynche after
some mannes opinion, is made
by the length of thre barley cornes, y
which rule is not at all tymes true:
For y length of a barley corne of some
tillage is longer, & some shorter, after
the fatnes and leanness of the lande,
where it was sowed vpon. Therefore
makynge of an ynche after this rule
It shulde be somtymes longer, and
som.

Comynes shorter, after the lengthe
and shortnes of the barley cornes: the
whiche shulde make great dyfference
in mesuryng. Therefore ye shall take
the lengthe of an ynche mooste truely
vpon an artificers rule made of two
foote in lēgth, after the standarde of
London, the whiche rule doth contey
ne. xliiij. ynches in lengthe.

To make a true foote in
length and in square.

A foote conteyneth. xli. ynches in
lengthe, a foote square in mea-
suryng of lande, or any other thyng
by the length and bredth onely, con-
teyneth in it. c. xliiij. ynches. A foo-
te square conteyneth in it. lxxij. yn-
ches. A quarter of a foote square con-
teyneth in it. xxxvi. ynches. But in
measuryng of tymbre or stone, or
any other thyng by length, bredth
and depthe, a foote square coreineth
in it. cxv. C. and. xxviij. ynches.

Cof

Of two maner of perches, the
woodlande perche, and the
fylde lande perche.

Becaufe Woodlande, and fylde
lande be not measured with per
ches of lyke and equale length, ther
fore ye shall vnderstande, that lande
in the felde is measured most comon
ly with a perch or a pole of. xvi. foote
and di. in length. But in some places
the lande perch is longer and in some
places shorter, after the custome the
re vled. The wood lande perche is co
monly. xviii. foote in length. But in
some places it is longer, after the cu
stome there vled. The woodland per
che of. xviii. foote in length square co
teyneth in it. iii. C. xxiij. foote half of
this perche square conteyneth in it.
C. lxxij. foote, a quarter of this perche
square conteyneth in it. lxxxi. foote.

Of an acre both of wood
lande and of felde lande.

An

An acre both of woodland, and
also of fylde lande, is alwayes.
xl. perches in length, and.iiiij. perches
in bredth, although an acre of wood
lande be moze in quantyte, than is an
acre of feldeland. Bycause the perch
of woodlande is longer, than is the
perche of fylde lande, as it is afore ex
pressyd. An acre cannot lightly be re
duced and brought in to a true squa
re, except ye shuld adde to some part
aboue the true quantyte, of an acre,
or els take awaye some parte from
the true quantyte of an acre. Neuer
thelesse, after myne accomptynge
(as nygh as I can serche the truth,
in this behalfe) an acre of woodland
square is on euery syde. x. i. perches &
di. ij. fote. viij. ynches, and a quarter
of an ynche. An acre conteineth in it.
C. lx. perches. In half acre cōteineth
it. lxx. pches. The quart of an acre
(other wayes called a roode) contey

B.i.

netq

neth init. xl. day workes. A day wor-
ke conteyneth in it. iiii. perches. For
lykewyle as a marke of money con-
teyneth in it. C. lx. pence, so doth an
acre cōteyne in it. C. lx. perches. And
lykewyle as a marke of money doth
conteyne in it. xl. grotes, so dothe an
acre conteyne in it. xl. daye workes.
And as a grote doth conteyne in it.
iiii. pence, so doth a day worke cōtey-
ne in it. iiii. perches.

Of two maner of Instru-
mentes to measure lande
withall.

Meters of Lande, for the moſte
parte do ble to mete land with
a pole made of woode, conteynyn in
it the length onely of one perche. The
whiche is a very true and a perſyte
way of metynge. But it is moche la-
borius & not ſpedefull to mete ther
with a great quantytie of Lande in
ſhorre tyme. And alſo it is very tedy-
ous

ous, to marke truely a great nōbre
of perches in metyng of them one af
ter another. Therfore some men do
vse (and best) for v more expedyon
and spede, to mete with a corde or a
lyne, conteynyng in it. v. perches in
length, whiche lyne. iiii. tymes layde
in length, doth make. xx. perches.

¶ This maner of metyng w a lyne
hath ben vled longe tyme before. For
the Prophet zachary sayth in the. ii.
chapter, that when he lyfted vp his
eyes, he sawe a mā beryng a meting
lyne in his hande. And when the pro
phet asked the question of hym, whe
ther he went, this mā answered the
prophet, that he went to mete Jeru
salem, to know how moch the length
and bredth of it was. But bycause a
corde or a lyne by drawyng it vpon
the grounde wyll somtyme shrinke,
and ware shorter, yf it take wet, and
sōtyme stretche longer by long dryeng

B. ij. ther-

therfoze it shalbe necessary, to lere it
in hote ware and rolyn, that it may
kepe at all tymes his true length.

Howe ye shall bewee a pece of
lande, and markethe fasthion
therof to measure it.

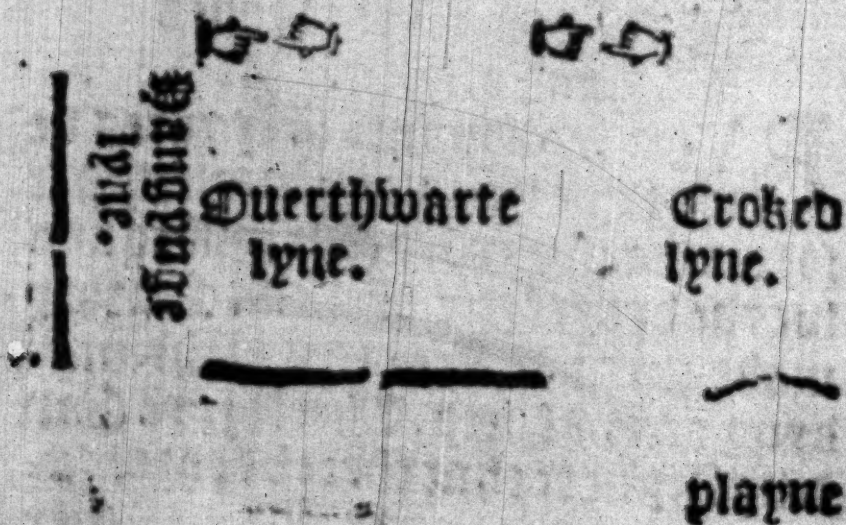
Whan ye shall measure a pece of
any maner of lande, ye shall go a-
boutte the boundes of it once or twyse
and consydre well by behyng of it,
whether ye may measure it i one par-
cell hole together or els in two, or ma-
ny parcelles. For some maner lande
lyeth in such dyuers fasthions, that
it muste nedys be mesured in dyuers
parcelles, eche one by them selfe.
Therfoze when it may be mesured in
one parcell togyther, then shall ye lo-
ke wysely, which way ye may cast it i
to. iiii. sydes, & then ye must measure
euery syde by it self. And marke dy-
getly i wyrttyng or els score vpon squa-
re stycke the nombze of perches of
euery.

every one of the same sydes by them
selfe, and then sūme them togyther,
as ye shall se hereafter. But whan a
pece of lande muste be deuyded in to
dyuers parcelles, and muste be met-
ted eche one by them selfe, then ye
shal consydre wel, in how many par-
celles, and in what maner fashions
they must be best deuyded into, that
ye maye measure every one of them
after theyr dyuerse fashion. For dy-
uers fashions of lande be dyuerslye
measured, as ye shall playnly percey-
ue by dyuers fygures folowynge.

Of dyuersyte of lynes
and angles.

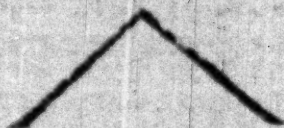
BY cause all maner of fygures be
made of lynes and angles, ther-
fore it shall be expedient fyrst to kno-
we the dyuersytie of them. For they
make great dyfferences in the ma-
kyng of measures. Therfore ye shall
diligently note that there be thre ma-

ner of lynnes, a thre maner of angles
 Of lynnes one is a strayght lyne han
 gynge, the seconde is a strayght lyne
 ouerthwarte, the thyrde and last is a
 croked lyne hāgynge, or els ouerthar
 te. Of angles one is a playne angle,
 lyke to one of y angles of a iiii. squa
 re, the seconde is a fat angle, lyke to
 one of the angles of .v. or .vi. square
 or mo. The laste is a sharpe angle,
 lyke to one of the angles of a trian
 gle, or .iii. square. The whiche lynnes
 and angles be these that herafter fo
 lowe.





flat
angle.

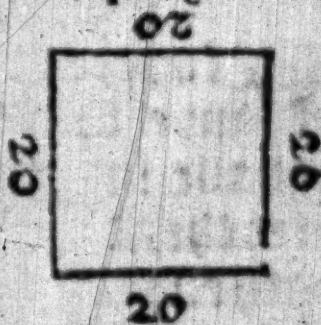


Sharp
angle.



Hereafter folowe dyuers figures,
of dyuers fashions of lande, and fyr
ste of a pere of lāde equally square in
al the iiii. sydes, with iiii. playne an
gles.

Yf a pere of
lande be equally squa
re in al his. iiii. sydes
hauynge. iiii. playne
angles, lyke this pre
sent fygure, and per
ches bpō euery syde be of equall nom
bre as in this example. The vpper sy
de is. xx. perches i length, the nether
syde is. xx. pches, & ryght syde is. xx.
perches. the lyfte syde is also. xx. per
ches, thē ye must take. xx. perches for
the lengthe, and xx. perches for the
bredth, bycause al the sydes be equal



ches bpō euery syde be of equall nom
bre as in this example. The vpper sy
de is. xx. perches i length, the nether
syde is. xx. pches, & ryght syde is. xx.
perches. the lyfte syde is also. xx. per
ches, thē ye must take. xx. perches for
the lengthe, and xx. perches for the
bredth, bycause al the sydes be equal

B. iiii.

in

in length. The whiche. xx. in length
and. xx. in bredth multiplied the one
by the other, dothe make two acres
and di. in the whole sūme, as ye shall
see by dyners rules of sūmyng of mea-
sures folowynge hereafter.

Of a pece of lande equall
in bredth at both the endes
and equall in length
on both sydes.

Of a pece
of lande be
equalle in
bredth at
both endes,
and equall i

NO



20

20

10

length on both sydes with. iiii. playne
angles, lyke to this presente fygure,
As in this example, the vpper syde is
xx. perches in length, the nether syde
is. xx. perche in length, the ryght en-
de is. x. perches in bredth, & the lyfte
ende is. x. perches in bredth, then ye
mult

must take .xx. perches for the length,
and .x. perches for the bredth of this
lande, the which .xx. multiplyed by .x.
make one acre, and one roode. Take
kecyls in all other maner of formes
and fashions of lande, whither they
be in thre sydes equally tryanguled,
or els partely tryanguled, or els dy-
uerfly in maner of an harpe triangu-
led, or els in .iii. sydes partly square
or els in all .iiii. sydes diuersly square
or els in .v. or .vi. or mo sydes equally
square, or els rounde, or els partely
rounde, lyke to a fashion of a bowe,
or els in two sydes partely rounde, ly-
ke to the fashion of an egge, or els it
be mountynge vp in the mydle, lyke
to a mountayne or an hyll, or els des-
cendynge downe ward, lyke to a va-
ley, as hereafter shall appere, by dy-
uers exāples of dyuers fygures, yet
that maner of lande muste nedes by
some maner of reason be brought to

B. b.

one

one certayne length, and one certayne bredth, or els it can not be sumed to the true noble of acres, and other odde quantytes as hereafter shal appere. But some men that be ygnorant, and not expert in this maner of mesuryng & comptyng, they wyll mete a pece of land rōude aboute of what forme or fashion so euer it be, and wyll casse the whole nombze of perches of all the sydes togyther.

And then they wyll deuyde that whole nombze of perches into .iiij. equall partes, of the whiche they wyll take one parte, of the whiche they wyll take one parte for the length, & one other of them for the bredthe. But in this maner of comptynge, they be greatly deceiued, as it shal be proued by this laste example befoze, where the ryght and the lefte endes, euery one be .x. perches in bredth, & hygher, and the longer sydes be euery one .xx. perches

perches in the length. These. iiii. sydes layde all togyther, doo make. lx. perches in the whole sūme. Then yf ye dyuyde this whole nombze in to. iiii. equall partes, euery parte is. xv. perches in length. Therfore yf ye take. xv. perches for the length, and. xv. also for the bredth of that pece of lande, after this maner of comptynge, they do make in the whole sūme. i. acre one roode. vi. daywork, and one perche. But this sūme is false, for it is moze than the true content of it, as doth appere by the lēgth & bredth (as they do stande) in this foisard fygure. For. xx. perches in length, and. x. perches in bredth, do make but one acre, and one roode. Another exāple the higher side is. xl. perches in lēgth the longer syde is. xxx. perches, the right syde is. xx. and the lyfte syde is x. perches. All these nombzes of perches layde togyther doo make an.

C.

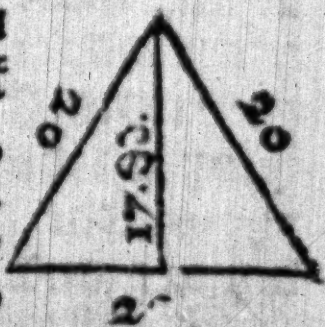
C. perches. Dyuide them in to .iiij.
equall partes, and euery parte ma-
keth .xxv. perches. The take .xxv. per-
ches for the length, and .xxv. for the
bredth, and this length and bredth of
perches doth make in v whole lūne
(after this comptynge). .iiij. acres. .iiij.
roodes. vi. daye workes, and one per-
che. The whiche lūne is false, as ye
shall proue by castynge of euery two
cōtrary sydes togyther. The which
dyuided into two halues doth make
xxv. perches for the length, and .xxv.
for the bredth. For these nombres of
perches in length and bredth do ma-
ke but .iiij. acres one roode, one daye
worke, and one perche. Therefore ye
shal not vse that maner of comptyn-
ge by castynge the whole nombre of
all the sydes in to .iiij. equal partes,
and by takynge one parte of them for
the length, & one other for the bredth
bycause it is false. But ye shall caste
euery

enery two contrary sydes togyther,
and then take the halfe parte of two
of them for the length, and the halfe
of other two of them for the bredth
of the lande: as ye shall se playnly he
re after in the figure dyuerisly square.

Or els in such maner bygures dyueris
ly square, ye shall vse another waye
better, as in y^e same place doth playn
ly folowe.

¶ Of a pece of lande tryanguled in
all thre sydes equally.

But whan ye can
not caste a pece of
lande into .iiii. sydes,
bycause it is tryangu
led hauynge all thre sy
des of equall length, y^e



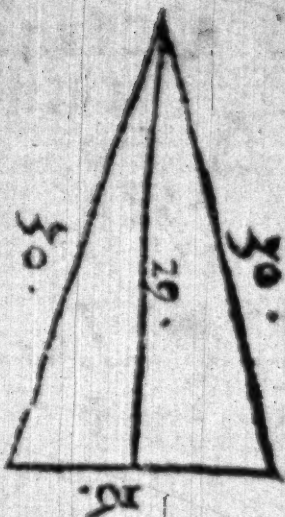
ke to this present fygyure, thā ye shall
mesure from one of the angles to the
myddle of the contrary syde. as doth
appere by the lyne through the myddle
of y^e same fygyure. And take the nōbre
of

of thes of that measure for δ length
And the take half the nombze of per
ches of a whole syde, for the bredth
as i this exâple. The thre sydes eue
ry one is .xx. perches, the mydle lyne,
from the myde of the lower syde to
the hygher angle, is xvii. perches &
vi. Then take the nombze of perches
of δ mydle lyne for the lēgth, the whi
che is .xvii. perches and vi. Afterwar
de take halfe the nombze of perches
of the longer syde, the which is .x. for
the bredth. Then multiply .xvii. and
vi. by x. & it maketh .C. lxxv. perches,
the whiche maketh one acre iii. day
wo:kes, and .iii. perches.

Of a pece of lande partly
tryanguled.

And when a pece of land is patt
ly tryanguled, hangynge the .ii.
sydes of lyke length, & the heade sho
tet in bredth lyke to this present fy
gure. Then ye shal measure from the

foote to y^e mydle of the
 heed, as doeth appere
 by y^e mydle lyne i this
 same figure. And take
 the nombze of perches
 of the mesure for the
 length. And then take
 halfe y^e nombze of per
 ches of the heed, for y^e
 bredth, as in this ex-

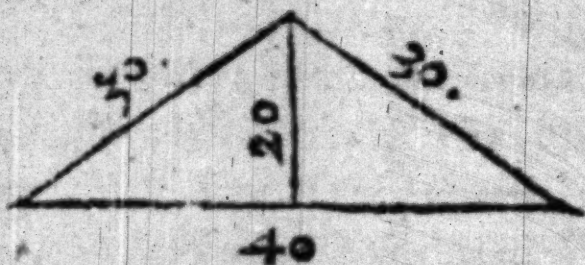


ample. The hygher syde is .xviij. perches
 the ryght & the lyfte sydes euery one
 is xxx. perches, and the lyne in the
 myddest from the foote to the mydle
 of the heed is .xxix. perches. Than ta
 ke the halfe nombze of perches of the
 heed, the which is .viii. for the bredth
 and the nombze of perches from the
 foote to the myddest of the heed. The
 which is .xx. x. for y^e length, and then
 multiply .xxix. by .viii. and it maketh
 one acre, one roode, and .viii. day wor
 kes

¶

Of an other pece of lande
partely tryanguled.

And
yf a
pece of lā
de partly
tryangu-
led, haue

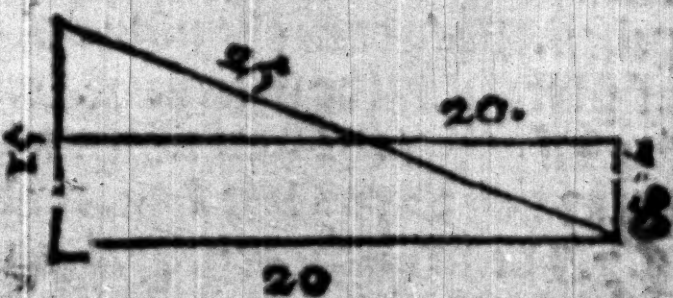


geve one syde longer & p.ii. other sides
shorter of lyke lengths, lyke to this
present fygure, then ye shal measure
from the myddle of the longer syde to
the flat angle on the contrarye syde,
as doth appere by p. mid e lyne in the
same fygure. And take the nōbre of
perches of that measure, for p. length
and than take halfe p. nombze of per-
ches of the longer syde for the bredth
as in this example. The longer syde
is .xl. perches in length, and the two
other shorter sydes euery one is .xxx.
perches in length, and the distaunce
betwene the mydde of the longer syde
and

and the flat angle, is. xx . perches in length. The take the nombze of perches betwene the myddes of the longer syde, and the flat angle, the whiche is. xx . for the length, and the halfe nombze of perches of the longer syde the whiche is also. xx . for the bredth. Then multiply. xx . by. xx . and it maketh two acres and a halfe.

¶ Of a pece of lande dyuersly tryanguled, in maner of the halfe parte of a quadraunte.

Also whā a pece of land is dy



uersly tryanguled, in maner of the halfe parte of a quadraunt haupnge one playne angle, and the other two sharp angles, lyke to this present fy-

C. i.

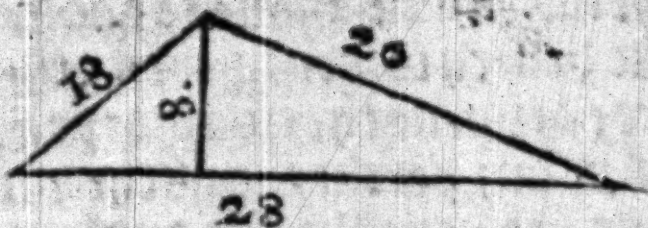
gure

gure. Then ye shal measure from the
 playne angle on the lyfte syde, to the
 sharpe angle on the right side, & take
 the nōbre of pches of \bar{p} mesure for \bar{p}
 length, afterward ye shal mesure frō
 the playne angle to the sharpe angle
 on \bar{p} lyft syde, & take \bar{p} half part of \bar{p}
 mesure for the bredth, as i this ex
 ample. The hygher syde betwene the
 ij. Sharpe angles, is. xxb perches, the
 lower syde frō the playne angle to \bar{p}
 Sharpe angle on \bar{p} ryght syde, is. xx. p
 ches, & the heed on \bar{p} left syde is. xv.
 pches. Then take the nōbre of pches
 of \bar{p} lyft side, the whiche is. xx. pches
 for \bar{p} lēgth, & the half nōbre of pches
 of the hed on the lyft syde. the whiche
 is. 7. & di. for \bar{p} bredth. The multiply
 xx. by. vii. & di. & it maketh. iiii. roodys.
 vii. daywozkes, and two perches.

Of another pece of lande dy
 uersly tryanguled, lyke to the
 fashyon of an harpe.

And

And
when
apece
of lā-



be is dyuerſly: tryanguled in maner
of an harpe, haavyng oae flat angle,
and the other two harpe angles ly-
ke to this preſent figure, then ye ſhal
meaſure from the ſharpe angle on þ
lyſte ſyde to the ſharpe angle on the
ryght ſyde, & take the nombze of per-
ches of that meaſure for þ length af-
terwarde, ye ſhall meaſure from the
flat angle on the hygher ſyde with a
ſtraight hangyng lyne to the nether
ſyde makinge there a playne angle,
as doth appere by þ middle lyne in the
ſame ſygure, and take the half parte
of the meaſure of the hangyng lyne
for the bredth, as in this example.

The ryght ſyde, from the flat angle
aboue, to the ſharpe angle on þ right
ſyde is .xx. perches, the lyſt ſide from

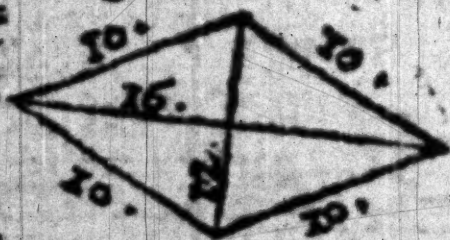
C.ij.

the

the flat angle aboue to the sharpe an-
gle beneth is. xxviii . perches, the lower
syde betwene the two sharpe angles,
is. xxviii perches, and the hangyng
lyne, betwene the flat angle aboue, &
the nether side is. viij . perches. Then
take $\frac{1}{2}$ nombre of perches of the lower
syde, the which is. xxviii . for $\frac{1}{2}$ length
and the halfe nombre of perches of $\frac{1}{2}$
hangyng lyne, the which is. iiij . for
the bredth. Then multiply. xxviii . by
 iiij . and it maketh di . an acre, and. viij
dayeworke.

Of a pece of lande in all. iiii .
sydes equally square with
two flat angles, and two
sharpe angles.

If a pece of
lande be in
all. iiii . sydes e-
qually square wth
two half angles
aboue and beneth, and. ij . sharpe on
the



the ryght and left sydes, lyke to this
present fygure, Then ye shal mesure
from the sharpe angle on the ryght
syde, to the sharpe angle of the lyfte
syde, and take ſ nombie of perches
of that measure for the length. After
warde ye shal mesure from the flat
angle aboue to the flat angle beneth
and take the halfe parte of that mea-
sure for the bredth, as in this exam-
ple. The distaunce betwene the .ii. Shar-
pe angles is. xvi perches, and the dy-
staunce betwene the .ii. flat angles is.
xii. perches. Therne take. xvi. for the
length, & the halfe parte of the other
measure, the whiche is vi. for the
bredth. Afterwarde multiply xvi.

by. vi. and it cometh to halfe
an acre, and. .iiij.

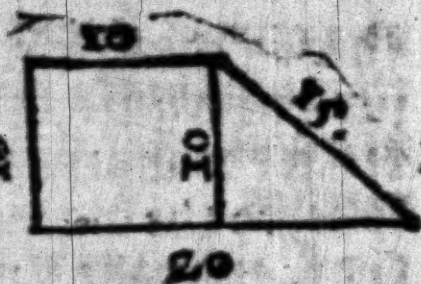
dayeworke.

Of a pece of lande
in. .iiij. sydes parte-
ly square.

C. .iiij.

And

And when a
 pece of lāde
 is partly square
 with two playne
 angles on the lyf

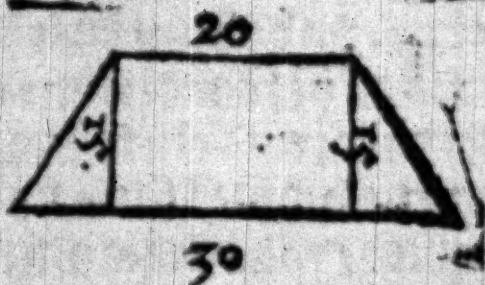


te syde, and one flat & one other shar
 pe angle on y^e ryght syde, lyke to this
 present fygure, the whiche is of lyke
 bredth betwene the flat angle aboue
 and the contrary syde of the same fy
 gure beneth, as is the bredth betwe
 n the two playne angles on the lyft
 syde of the same fygure. Then in the
 example of this fygure, ye shall take
 the nombze of perches, that be betwe
 ne the two playne angles on the lyft
 syde for the bredth, the whiche is, x.
 and afterwarde ye shall laye the up
 per and y^e nether sydes togyther, the
 which make. xxx. perches, in the who
 le nombze. Of the which take the hal
 fe nombze of perches, the whiche is,
 xv. for the length, and then multiply
 xv.

to perches, by the nombze of .x. and
that nombze so multiplied maketh.
iij. roodes. viij. dayewozkes, and two
perches.

¶ Of an other pece of lande
in the. iij. sydes parte
ly square.

Also whā
a pece of
lande is parte
ly square, lyke
to this present
figure with. ii.



flat angles on the higher syde, and. ii.
charpe angles on the longer syde, ha
uynge lyke dystaunce from both the
flat angles aboue, to the contrary sy
de beneth, then ye shall take the nom
bre of perches betwene the hygher &
the lower sydes for y^e bredth, as doth
appere by the lynes in y^e same. After
warde ye shall laye the hygher and y^e
lower sides togither, and take di. the

C. iij.

nombze

nombre of perches, of these. ii. sydes
for the length, as in this example.

The dystaunce betwene the flat an-
gles at both endes, and the contrary
syde of the figure is .xv. perches, ther-
fore take .xv. for y^e bredth. Then laye
the higher syde, the whiche is .xx. per-
ches, and the nether syde, the whiche
is .xxx perches in one sūme both to-
gyther, and these bothe sydes make
in the whole sūme .l. perches. Of the
whiche take the one half, the whiche
is .xxv. for the length, and .xv. for the
bredth, the whiche length mul-

typlied by the bredth, ma-
keth in the whole sūme

two acres, one

roode. ii. days

wozkes, and.

iii. perches.

¶ Of another pece of lande
in the. iiii. sydes parte-
ly square.

And

And whē
a pece of
lande is in.iiij.
sydes partelye
square, lyke to



this present fygyre, haunge .ii. flat
angles on y^e ryght syde, and .ii. war-
pe angles on the lyfte syde, haunge
lyke dystaunce from both the flat an-
gles to the ryght syde, to the lyne on
the lyfte syde, then ye shall take the
nombze of perches betwene the lynes
on the ryght and lyfte sydes of the fy-
gyre for y^e length, as doth appere by
the mydle lyne in the same fygyre.

Afterwarde ye shall lay both y^e right
and the lyfte sydes together, in one
nombze of perches, and then dyuyde
out halfe the nombze of perches, of
those .ij. sydes for y^e bredth, as i this
example. The distaunce betwene the
ryght and the lyfte syde is .xx. per-
ches in length, therfore take .xx. per-

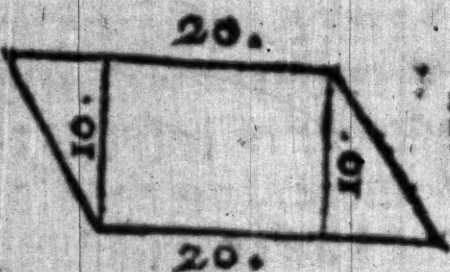
C.b.

ches

ches for the length. The laye right
 syde, the which is x. perches, and the
 lyfte syde, the whiche is. xvi. perches
 in one sūme both togyther, and these
 both sydes make in the whole sūme.
 xxvi. perches, of the whiche take the
 one halfe, the whiche is. xiii. for the
 bredth, and. xx. for the length. Then
 multiplye. xx. by. xiii. & it maketh in
 the whole sūme, one acre and di. and.
 v. dayewokes.

Of another pece of lande in
 the. iiii. sydes parte
 ly square.

Also whan
 a pece of lā
 be is in the. iiii.
 sydes ptylly squa
 re with one flat
 angle, & one shar
 pe angle on the ryghte syde, and one
 sharpe angle, and one flat angle on y
 lyfte syde, lyke to this present figure



hauynge

haueynge lyke distaunce at both endes
from the flat angles to the lynnes on
the contrary sydes, than ye shall ta-
ke the nombze of perches betwene ey-
ther of the flat angles, and the lyne
on the contrary syde, for the bredth,
as it appereth by the two lines in it.
Afterwarde ye shall lay both the hyg-
her and the lower sydes togyther in
one nombze of perches. And then dy-
vyde out halfe the nōbze of perches
of that two sydes, as for the length
in this example. The dystaunce frō
eyther of the flat angles, to the ly-
ne on the contrary syde is .x. perches
the whiche is the shorter syde. Ther-
fore take .x. perches for the bredth.
Then lay the upper syde, the whiche
is .xx. perches, & the nether syde the
whiche is also .xx. pches in one sūme
both togyther. And these both sydes
make in the whole sūme .xl. perches.
Of the whiche sūme take the one hal-
fe

fe, the whiche is .xx perches for the
length, & .x. for the bredth. Then mul-
typly. xx. by .x. & it maketh in y^e whole
sume one acre, and one roode.

Of a peece of lande in all .iiij.
sydes dyuerfly square.

But when
a peece of
lande is in all
.iiij. sydes dy-
uerfly square,
with one flat angle, and one playne
angle on the ryght side, and one shar-
pe angle, and one plaine angle on the
lyfte side, lyke to this present figure,
hauynge lyke dystaunce betwene the
flat angle on the ryght syde to the ly-
ne on the left syde, as is betwene the
two playne angles on the nether side
Then ye shall take the nombze of per-
ches betwene y^e flat angle on y^e right
syde, and y^e lyne on the left syde this
figure for the length, as doth appere
by



by the lyne in it. Afterwarde ye shall
laye both the ryght and the lyfte sye
des togyther in one nombze of per
ches, and than dyurde out haife the
nombze of perches of that two sydes
for the bredth, as in this example.

The distaunce from the flat angle on
the ryght syde, to the lyne on the left
syde is. xx perches, the which is the
lōger syde, therfore take the nombze
of perches of that measure, the whi
che is. xx. for the length. Afterwarde
laye the ryght syde, the whiche is. x.
perches, and the lyfte syde, the which
is. xvi. perches i one sūme, both togy
ther. and these both sydes make in y
whohle sūme. xxvi. perches, of the whi
che take the one haife, the whiche is.
xiiij. for the bredth, & xx. for y length.

Then multiply. xx by. xiiij. and
it maketh in the whohle sūme
one acre. .ii. roodes, and. v.

dayeworke.

Co

¶ Of an other pece of lande in all,
 iiii. sydes dyrectly square.

Also w^{ch}
 the .iiii. sy-
 des of a pe-
 ce of lande
 every one of

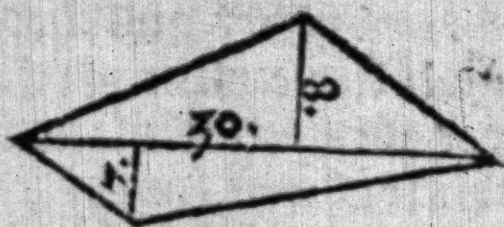


them be of dyuers nōbre of perches,
 with one flat and one sharpe angle
 on the ryght syde, and also one flat
 and another sharp angle on the lyft
 syde, lyke to this present fygyre, ke-
 ppyng eno lyke distaunce betwene any
 of the contrary sydes, as in this ex-
 ample. The higher syde is .xx. perches
 in length, the lower syde is .xx. iij. per-
 ches, the right syde is .xiiij. perches,
 and the lyfte syde is .viij. perches in
 lēgthe. Then some men wolde laye
 both the contrary sydes eche two to
 gyther, and take the one halfe of eue-
 ry two, the more for the length, and
 the lesse for the bredth, as in this ex-
 ample.

ample. Laye the hygher & the lower
sydes together, and they make in the
whole sūme. xlviij. perches. Than dy
uyde out the half of this nombze, the
whiche is. xxij. for the length. After
warde laye the ryght and the lyft sy
des together, and they make. xxij. per
 $\text{ches in the whole sūme.}$ And dyuyde
out also the halfe parte of that nom
bre, the which is xi for the bredth
Then take the moze nombze of these
two the which is. xxij. for the length
and the lesse nombze the which is. xi.
for the bredth, Then multiply. xxij.
by. xi. and it maketh one acre and vi.
 iiij. perches But this maner of mea
suryng of suche a pece of lande plea
seth me not / for it maketh moze lan
de than is conteyned in this maner
of fygure. Therfore ye shall dyuyde
suche a pece of lande from v two cō
trary angles, in to two partes, lyke
to the dyuysion, as dothe appere by
the

the lyne in the same fygure.

¶ And take the nom-
bre of perches of the
lyne for the



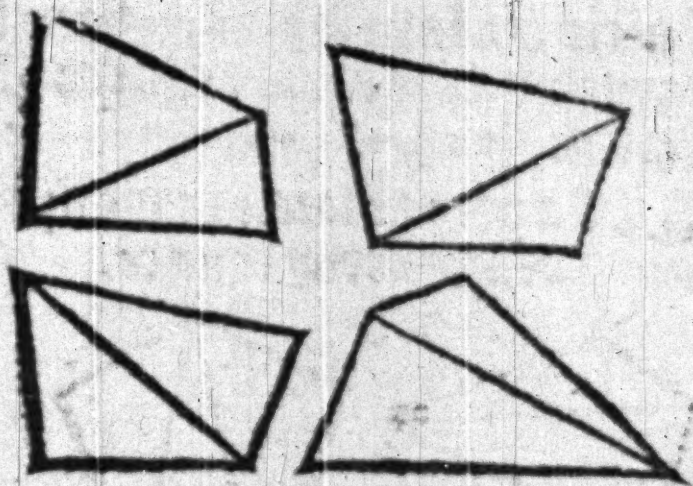
length. And thenne ye shall measure
from the two other angles to the
mydle lyne with playne angles, and
laye the two halnes of these two ly-
nes togyther for the bredth, as in this
example. The dystaunce betwene the
two sharpe angles of this sayde fy-
gure is. xxx. perches in length, and
the lyne from the flat angle on the
ryght syde to the mydle lyne playne
anguled is. viii. perches, and the lyne
from the flat angle on the yfte syde
to the sayde lenger lyne playne angu-
led is. vi. perches. The take the nom-
bre of perches of the mydle lyne, the
which is. xxx. perches for the length
and the halfe parte of the other two
lynnes

lynnes, the whiche is. vii perches for
the bredth. There multiply. ccc. by.
vii. and it maketh one acre, one rood
is. dayeworke, two perches. Wher
by ye may perceyue wel that in suche
a peece of lande that is dyuerfly squa
re in all. iiii. sydes without any play
ne angle, or in any other lyke, ye shall
neuer laye both the two contrary sy
des togyther, and take the halues of
them, one for the length, & the other
for y^e bredth, for that maner of sum
myng of any peece of lāde is not true
but in some maner of square lande,
& specially wher there is any play
ne angle, ye shall laye one, but not
both of the two contrary sydes togy
ther, and take y^e halfnombze of them
somtyme for the length, and somtyme
for the bredth, as the fashyon &
quante of the lande shall requyre,
the whiche ye haue sene in dyuers
square fygures before. In this ma
ner

ner of figures diuersly. iiii. Square is
to be noted great dyuersyte of quan
tytes of measures. For the flatter &
the flat angles, and the Sharper that
the Sharpe angles be, the lesse quanty
te must nedes be in suche manner figu
res. And on the contrarye wyse, the
Sharper that the flat angles be, and
the flatter that the Sharpe angles be
the more quantyte muste nedes be in
the same figures. For although the
iiii. sydes do alwayes cōteyne & kepe
euery one theyr lengthes, yet the mo
re or lesse distaunce that is betwene
the contrary angles, the more or lesse
measure doth it cause to be within
the same fygure. Therefore ye maye
not cast the contrary sydes by the hal
ues, as most cōmune meters do vse.
But ye shall dynyde suche manner fy
gures into two feldes in manner of
tryangles, as is before exprested. And
measure them as doth appere by the
lynnes

lynes in theyr foze and figure. This
is a special rule, & well to be noted.


¶ Of dyuers other square pe-
ces of lande in all. iiii. sydes
dyuersly square.



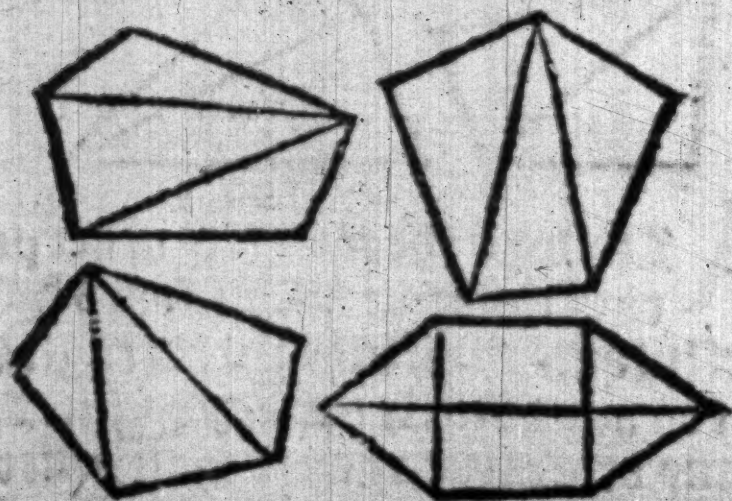
Also whē there is any other pe-
ce of lande in all. iiii. sydes dy-
uersly square, with sharpe flat āgles
lyke to any of these present fygures,
or any other lyke, then ye shall neuer
take the halues of any of both the co-
trary sydes of chem for theyr length
or bredth, bycause ye cannot measu-

D.ij.


rf

re truely any of them i one pece who
lye togyther. But ye must dyuyde e-
uery one of the into two partyes in
suche maner of dyuysyon, as dothe
appere by the lynes within the same
And then measure every parcell ther
of after his fashyon, as ye haue sene
playnely before in the fygures of try
angles. 

Of a pece of lande in many sy-
des dyuersly square.



And when a pece of lande is in
many sydes, & yuersly square ly
ke

ke to any of theſe preſent figures or
any other lyke, then ye ſhal dvyde it
into many partes by ſuche lyke dvy-
ſions as doth appere by the lynes in
the ſame figure, bycauſe none of the
maye be metted in one pece all togy-
ther. And then ye ſhal meaſure eue-
ry parcell therof by it ſelfe after the
maner of tryangles of that faſhion
equally partely, or els diuerſly tryan-
guled, as ye haue ſene in dyuers ſign-
res before. 

Of a pece of lande in dyuers
ſydes ſquare, and in ſome
ſydes indented.

Yf a pece of lande
be in dyuers ſy-
des ſquare, and ſome
of them be indented ly-
ke to this preſent figure,
then ye ſhal dvyde



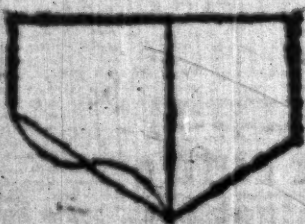
de oute one ſquare parte of it, the
whiche ye may do moſt conueniently

D. lii.

lyke

lyke to suche maner of dyuysyon, so
as it dothe appere in the mydle lyne
within þe same fygure. And then mea-
sure that one pece by it selfe, and cast
the length and the bredth of it, as ye
did of other such square peeces before
Afterwarde ye shall measure the thre
straight sydes of the other pece euery
one by them self, and then ye shall dy-
lygently be we the fourth syde inden-
ted, and ye shall leane as moche by
estymacyon without the measure of
that syde, as doth lacke within, and
then also measure that seconde pece,
as ye dyd suche other lyke peeces befo-
re Or els make. iiii. sydes of this se-
conde pece (as large as ye maye) as
dothe appere by the lyne in this pre-
sent fygure.

And then measure þe
pece by it self, in suche
maner, as it is before
expressed. Afterwarde

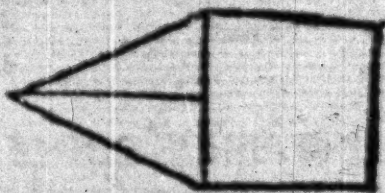
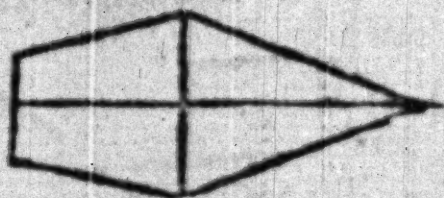


ye

ye shall measure the other parte in-
dented by perches, half perches, and
quarter perches, And then sume it by
pence, halfe pence and farthynges.

¶ Of other fygures to be dyuy-
ded partly into tryangles,
and partly into other
fashyons.

Also whā
there is
any other pe-
ce of landely-
ke to any of
these present
fygures, the
ye shall dyuy-



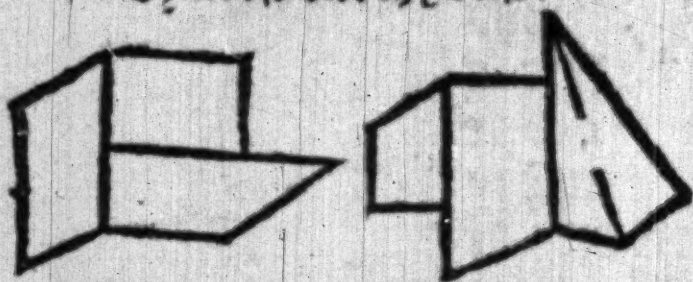
de euery one of them i so many parts
as ye shall consydre necessarye, by su-
che maner of dyuysyon, as both ap-
pere by the lynes in the same fygure,
and afterwarde cast euery parcell of
these dyuysions by them selfe, into
length and i bredth, as ye haue done

D.iiij.


other

other lyke peeces square or tryangled
in the examples before wyten. and
then sume every one of the, by theyr
lengthes and bredthes, as ye haue
done before other square peeces, or tri
anguled.

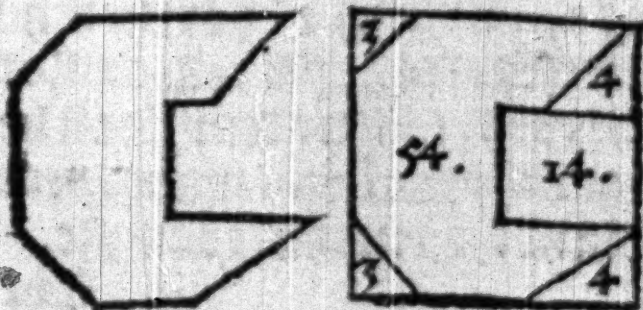
Of a pece of lande lyenge in
dyuers fashyons.



Sometyme yf a pece of lande doth.
lye in dyuers fashions as do the
se present ygyures, and as do ma
ny other, the whiche ye can not mete
in one pece wholy togyther by it self.
Therfore then ye muste bewte it dyl
gently & dyuyde it in so many par
ties, as ye shal perceyue necessary, ly
ke to these dyuysions made with ly
nes

nes in these sayd figures. And after
 worde ye muste metethem, every one
 by them self in squares or tryangles
 after suche maner of fashyons, as
 they be of, and then cast them every
 one by them selfe in lengthe & bred-
 thes, and lyke wyse sume the length &
 bredth of every one of them, as ye do
 of other peces, that ye do measure,
 wholly togyther. For it were to tedy-
 ous, ye impossyble to put partyculer
 exampls for all fashyons of lande.
 the whiche be infynite, and euer new-
 ly founde. 

Of a pece of woodlande grobo-
 ynge, hauynge many sydes
 dyuersly anguled.



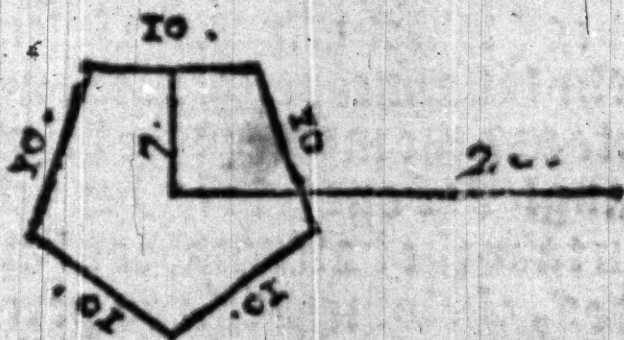
106.

¶ Henthere is a pece of woodland
growyng, lyke i fasthyon to this fyrst
fygure, havyng many sydes diversly
angulid, the whiche ye cannot be we
euery waye, from syde to syde, for the
standynge of the woode, then ye shall
enlarge y maner pece of woodlande in
to. iiij. square sydes, in lyke maner,
as doth appere by the lynnes of the se
conde fygure. And then measure all
that whole square togyther i one syl
de, and compte it all togyther in one
sūme, and afterwarde ye shal measu
re euery parcell so enlarged with ly
nes by them selfe. And then caste all
the same parcelles into one sūme to
gyther, and take away al them from
the fyrste whole sūme, and that quan
tyte that remayneth of y fyrste who
le measure (the sayde parcelles enlar
ged with lynnes, taken away) shall be
the true quantyte of this maner pece
of woodlande, as in this example.

The

The whole fygure enlarged i to.iiii.
 square conteineth in it. lxxx. acres of
 the whiche sūme the parcelles enlar
 ged with lynes, layde in one sūme to
 gyther cōteyne. xxvi. acres. Then ta
 ke awaye. xxvi. from. lxxx. and there
 doth remaine but. liiiij. acres, the whi
 che sūme of. liiiij. so remayning is the
 cōtent of this fygure. Note wel this
 rule for it is veryp^r of ytable and of
 tentymes necessary, for the mesuring
 of woodlande growynge.

Cf a pece of land in. b sydes equal
 ly square, w. b. flat angles.

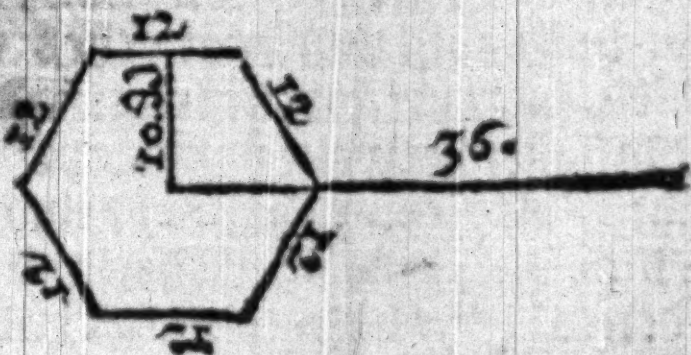


And when a pece of lande is in.
 b. sydes equally square with. b. flat
 angles

angles lyke to this present fygure,
then ye shall measure all the .v. sydes
together, and take the halfe parte of
that mesure for the length. Afterwar
de ye shall measure from the mydle
poynt within the same fygure to one
mydle place betwene two angles of
one syde of the circuyte, take the nom
bre of perches of that mesure for the
bredth, as i this example. Every one
of the .v. sydes .is. x. perches i length
the whiche .v. sydes layde all togy
ther make .l. perches in the whole nō
bre. Then take halfe this nombre of
perches y^e which is .xxv. for y^e length
and the distaunce betwene the mydle
poynte and the mydle place betwene
two angles of one syde is .vij. perches.
Then take the haff nombre of al the
v. sydes, the whiche is .xxv. perches
for y^e length, and the nombre of per
ches betwene y^e mydle poynte and the
mydle place betwene two angles, the
whiche

which is .vij. for þ breadth. Then multiply .xxv. by .vij. & it maketh one acre
iii. dayeworke s, and .iii. perches.

¶ Of a pce of lande in .vi. sydes
equally square, with .vi.
flat angles.

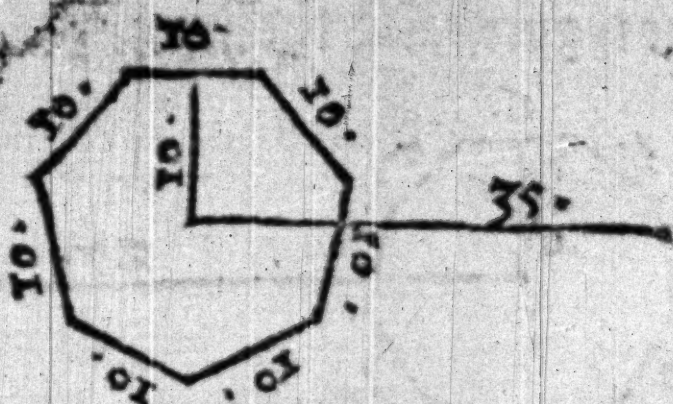


Also when a pce of lande is in
.vi. sydes equally square with
.vi. flat angles, lyke to this present fy
gure. Thenne ye shall measure lyke
wyse al the .vi. sydes togyther, & take
the halfe parte of that measure for þ
length. Afterwarde ye shall measure
from the mydle poynte within the sa
me fygure to the mydle place betwe
ne two angles of one syde of the cyr
cuyte

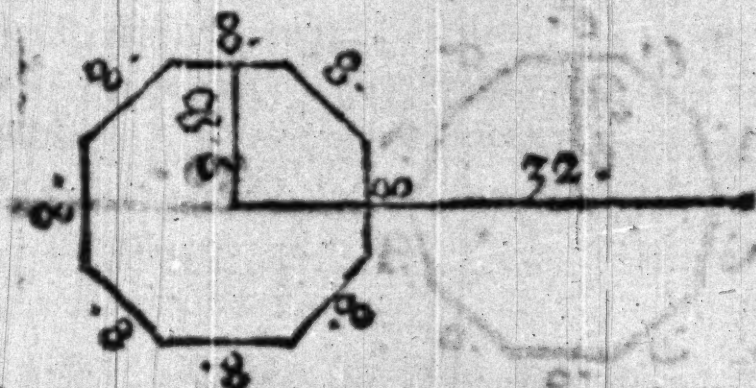
cuyte, and take þ̄ nombꝛ of perches
of that meesure foꝛ the bredth as is
this example. Euery one of the vi. sy
des is. xii. perches in length, the whi
che. vi. sydes laide altogytther make
lxxij. perches in the whole sūme, the
take halfe this nombꝛ of pches, the
whiche is. xxxvi. foꝛ the length. And
the distaūce betwene þ̄ mydle poynte
and the mydle place betwene two an
gles, of one syde is. x. perches and di.
Then take the halfe nombꝛ of all þ̄.
vi. sydes, the which is. xxxvi perches
foꝛ the length, and the nombꝛ of per
ches betwene the mydle poynte, and
the mydle place betwene two angles
the whiche is. x. perches and di. foꝛ
the bredth. Then multiply xxxvi. by
x. and a halfe, and it maketh two a
ccres ontoode. iiii. daye woꝛkes, and
two perches.

Of a pece of lande in. vii. viii.
ix. oꝛ. x. sydes equally square.

And

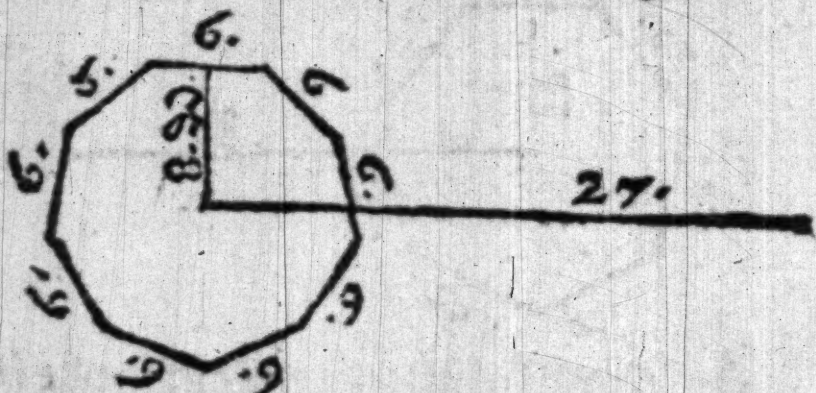


A And also when a pece of lande is
 i. vii. viii. ix. or x. sydes equally
 square lyke to any of these present fy-
 gures. The in lyke maner as ye dyd

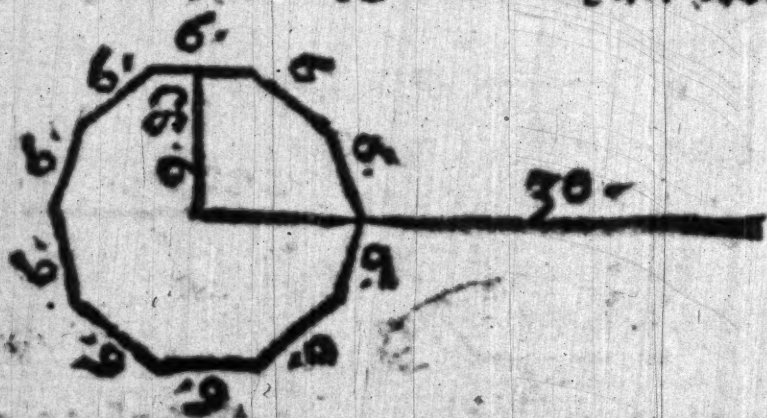


in these two fygures laste before, ye
 shall take y^e half nōbre of pches of al
 the whole sydes for the length, & the
 nombze of perches of the dystaunce
 between

betwene the mydle poynte within the
same fygures, and the mydle place be



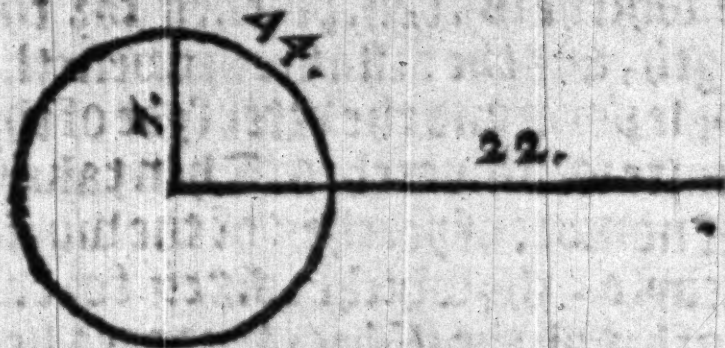
twene two angles of one syde for the
bredthe, as ye haue sene expresseyd in
the two fyfthe fygures of fyue/7.vi.



square, & as it coth appere playnely
by examples of the same. iij. present
fygures. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

¶ Of

Of a pece of lande, all rounde
without any square syde.

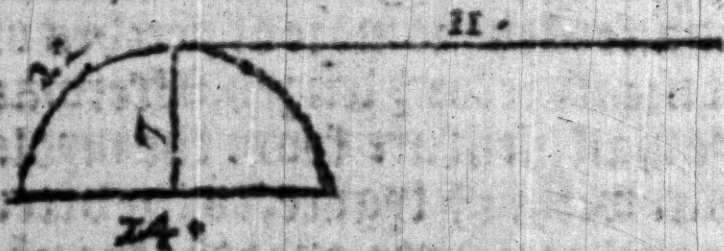


But when a pece of lande is rounde without any square syde lyke to this present fygure. Then (leuyng all other buttue reasons & opynyons of meters of lande in this behalfe) ye shall measure rounde about al þe whole circuyte of this fygure, and take the one halfe of the nombre of perches of that measure for þe length. Afterwarde ye shall measure from the mydle poynte within þe fygure, to the vtter syde of the circuyte, and take the nombre of perches of that measure for þe bredth, as in this example. The whole

C.i. le

le circuyte rounde about is .xliiij. perches, of the whiche take the one half the whiche is .xxij. perches for the length, and the distaunce betwene the mydle point and the vtter syde of the circuite is .viij. perches. Then take $\frac{1}{2}$ half nombze of perches of the whole cyrcuyte, the whiche is .xxij. for the length, and the nōbze of perches betwene the mydle poynte, and the vter syde of the cyrcuyte, the whiche is .viij. for the bredth. Then multiplye .xxij. by .viij. and it maketh .iij. roodes .viij. dayeworke and two perches.

Of a pece of lande halfe rounde, lyke to the fashyon of a bobole.



Ad whē a pece of lande is half rounde, lyke to the fashyon of a

a bowle as is this presente fygure.
 Then ye shal measure the whole half
 cyrcuyte, and take the halfe parte of
 that measure for y^e length. Afterwar
 de ye shal measure from the mydle of
 the halfe cyrcuyte aboue, and take y^e
 nombze of perches of that measure,
 for the bredthe, as in this example.
 The halfe cyrcuyte is. xxiij. perches in
 length, of the whiche take the halfe
 nombze of perches, the whiche is. xi.
 for the length, and the dystaunce be
 twene the mydle of the nether lyne,
 and the mydle of the halfe cyrcuyte is.
 viij. Then take the halfe nombze of
 perches of the halfe cyrcuyte, the whi
 che is. xi. for the length, and the nom
 bze of perches betwene the mydle of
 the nether lyne, and the mydle of the
 halfe cyrcuyte, the whiche is. viij. for
 the bredth. Then multiply. xi. by. viij.
 and it maketh one roode. ix. daymoz
 kes, and one perche.

Of a pece of lande more
than halfe rounde.

And whē
a pece of
lande is more
than halfe rou-
de, lyke to this
p̄sēt fygure
the whiche is
in the cyrcun-
ference, or cyrcu-



cuyte about. xxv. perches, the nether
syde is. vi. perches, the dyameter or
ouerthwart lyne is. x. perches, and
hangyng lyne is. ix. perches. The ye
shall dvyde it into two fyldes, as it
appereth by the dvyfion of p̄ lyues
within p̄ same fygure. After that for
mesuryng of the hygher parte in the
lyne dvyfion, ye shall multiply the
halfe nomb̄r of perches of the dyame-
ter or ouerthwart lyne, the which be
v. by p̄ half nomb̄r of perches of the
cyrcuyte

cireuyte of the fygure, the whiche be.
 xij. and di. and they wyll come to. lxxij.
 perches and di. Afterwarde for the
 mesuryng of the tryangle in the dy-
 uysion, ye shall take agayne the halfe
 of the onerthwarde lyne, the whiche
 be. v. from the. ix. the whiche the han-
 gyng lyne doth conteyne, and then
 there doth remayne but. iiii. the whi-
 che. iiii. ye shall multiplye. by. iij. the
 whiche is the halfe nombre of the ne-
 ther lyne, & it cometh to xij. the whi-
 che. xij. ye shall ioyne with the foresay-
 de. lxxij. and di. and these two sumes
 layde both togyther make. lxxvij. per-
 ches and di. the which nombre of per-
 ches maketh one roode. ix. dayewor-
 kes and one perche and di. Note well
 this rule, for it is very subtile, & mo-
 che profitable.

¶ Of a pece of lande lesse
 than the halfe parte of
 a whole rounde.

E. iij.

But

Of a pece of lande moze
than halfe rounde.

And whē
a pece of
lande is moze
than halfe rounde,
lyke to this
p̄sēt fygure
the whiche is
in the cyrcun-
ference, or cyrcu-
cuyte about. xxv . perches, the nether
syde is. vi . perches, the dyameter or
ouerthwart lyne is. x . perches, and the
hangyng lyne is. ix . perches. The ye
shall dvyde it into two fylde s, as it
appereth by the dvydysōs of the lyne s
with in the same fygure. After that for
mesuryng of the hygher parte in the
lyne dvydion, ye shall multiply the
halfe nōbre of perches of the dyame-
ter or ouerthwart lyne, the which be
 v . by the halfe nōbre of perches of the
cycuyte



cyrcuyte of the fygure, the whiche be.
 xij. and di. and they wyl come to. lxxij.
 perches and di. Afterwarde for the
 mesuryng of the tryangle in the dy-
 uysion, ye shall take agayne the halfe
 of the ouerthwarre lyne, the whiche
 be. v. from the. ix. the whiche the han-
 gynge lyne doth conteyne, and then
 there doth remayne but. iiii. the whi-
 che. iiii. ye shall multiplye. by. iii. the
 whiche is the halfe nombre of the ne-
 ther lyne, & it cometh to xij. the whi-
 che. xij. ye shall ioyn with the foresay-
 de. lxxij. and di. and these two sumes
 layde both togyther make. lxxvij. per-
 ches and di, the which nombre of per-
 ches maketh one roode. ix. dayewor-
 kes and one perche and di. Note well
 this rule, for it is very subtile, & mo-
 che profitable.

¶ Of a pece of lande lesse
 than the halfe parte of
 a whole rounde.

C. iij.

But

But when a
pece of lan-
de is lesse than is
the half parte of
a whole roundly



ke to this present figure, than ye shall
add to it the residue of the whole cir-
cuyte, as both appere by this secōde
fygure, and note

well þe nobre of p-
ches of the cyrcu-
ference, þe which
is, xliiij. perches
& also of the dya-
meter, the which
is, xiiij. and then



ye shall mete all the same whole fy-
gure in one measure togyther takyn
gethe halfe of the cyrcunference, the
whiche is, xxij. for the length and the
halfe of the dyameter, the whiche is,
viij. for the bredth then multiply.
xxij. by. viij. and it maketh. C. liiij. per-
ches

ches. After that ye shall dyuide the
same whole figure in to two partes,
lyke to these two diuisions made wth
these lyne s in this thyrde fygure, of
the which, the
latter dyuysi-
on is the fygu-
re lesse thā hal-
fe rounde. And
then ye shall
measur the
fyyste diuision
of this fygure



as ye dyd the figure last before, that
is more than halfe rounde. And that
quante that lacketh of the whole
rounde besyde the measure of the fyr-
ste dyuision, shall be the quantyte of
the latter diuision, the whiche is the
fygure lesse than halfe rounde, as in
this example. The cyrcunference of
the fyyste dyuysyon is .ccc. perches,
& the diameter is .ciii. perches, then

Ciiij

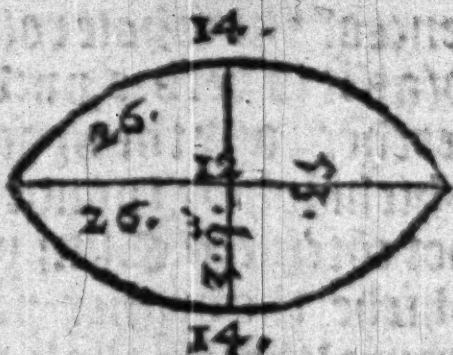
the

the half of that cꝝcunference, & whi
che is. xv. multiplyed by the halfe of
the dyameter, the whiche is. vii. ma
keth. C. v. perches. After that ye shal
take agayne the halfe of the dyame-
ter (the whiche is. vii.) from the. x. di,
and a quarter, the which the hāgyn-
ge lyne of the fyꝛste dꝝuyſion doth cō
teyne, and then there dothe remayne
but thze di, and a quarter, the which
iii. di, and a quarter, ye shal multiply
by. vi. the which is the halfe nom
bre of perches of the nether lyne of y
fyꝛste dꝝuyſion, & it maketh. xxi. per
ches and di. ye shal ioyne this with
the foꝛelayd. C. v. perches. And these
two sūmes layde both togyther ma-
ke. C. xxi. perches and di. And this
is the sūme of the fyꝛst dꝝuyſion the
whiche lacketh of the content of the
whole roūde. xxi. perches & di. And
sūme this so lacking shalbe the mea-
sure of the latter dꝝuyſion, the whi-
che

che is the figure lesse than half roun-
de. Note well this rule, for it is very
subtyle.

Of a pece of lande lesse than
halfe rounde on both sydes

Ad whē
a pece of
lande is lesse,
than half roun-
de on both sy-
des like to the
fashion of an



egge, as is this present fygure. The
ye shall dyuyde it into two partes by
suche lyke dyuyfions as doth appere
by the lyne ouerthwart in the mydle
of the same fygure. And than ye shall
measure one of the same two partes
lyke wyse, as ye dyd measure before
the fygure lesse than half rounde. Af-
terwarde ioyne the summe of that sy-
de to the other syde, & the these .ii. su-
mes leyde bothe togyther, make the
whole

E. b.

whole content of this fygure, as in
 this example. The ouerthwartelyne
 in the mydle is .xij. perches, and the
 hangynge lyne of one syde is thre per-
 ches, and a quarter, then the cyrcu-
 rence of the whole rounde added ther-
 to (as it is before pured) shalbe .xliij.
 perches, and the dyameter xliij. the
 whiche whole rounde meted al togy-
 ther cōteineth .C. liij. perches. Of the
 whiche the hygher parte added to
 fygure lesse than halfe rounde is .C.
 xxvij. perches and di. And the same
 lackynge of the whole nombze before
 sayd, the whiche .xxvi. and di. is the cō-
 tent of the nether parte, the whiche.
 xxvi. and di. doubled for both the sy-
 des of this fygure maketh .liij. per-
 ches. And this is the true content of
 this present fygure.

¶ Of a pece of lande, that is playne
 on both sydes, and halfe rounde
 at bothe endes.

And

And whē
a pece of
lāde is playne
on both sydes
a half rounde
at both endes



lyke to this present figure, thē ye shall
dwynde it into thre partes by such ly
ke dwyson, as doth appere by the ly
nes within the same fygure. And thē
ye shall measure þe mydle square par
te by it selfe. And afterwarde ye shall
measure one of the halfe roundes of
one ende, and ioyne it in one sūme w
the other halfe rounde of the other
ende, and then ioyne al these thre par
tes in one sūme togyther. And that
whole summe sheweth the content of
this maner fygure, as in this exam
ple, The dyameter of one halfe rounde
in this fygure is. xiiii. and the cyr
cunference of þe same is. xxi. thē mul
tiple the halfe of the cyrcunference,
the

the which is .xi. by the half of the dia-
 meter, the which is .viij. and it ma-
 keth .lxxviiij. then ioyne that .lxxviiij. to
 the other half rounde of the other sy-
 de, and it maketh .C. lxxviiij. After that
 ye shall multiply .xiiij. the which is
 the length of the square parte in the
 mydle of the fygure by .viij. the which
 is the bredthe of the same parte, and
 it maketh .lxxxviiij. perches. Then
 laye .lxxxviiij. perches with .C. lxxviiij. &
 it maketh in the whole the same .CC. liij.
 the which is the whole contente of
 this fygure.

C To measure a mountayne
 or an hyll, hauynge the
 two ascences, on
 both sydes, from
 the foote to the
 toppe of equall
 distaunce and
 measure.

When

When
 a pe-
 ce of
 lande is
 not plaine
 but moun-
 tynge in y



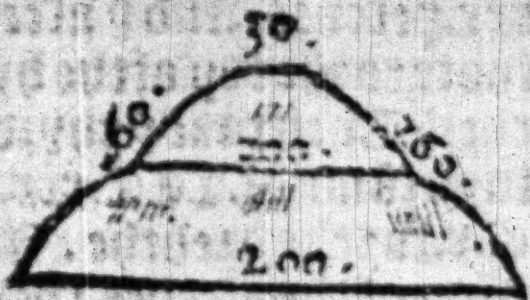
myde, lyke to this present fygure of
 a mountayne, hauyng the two sydes
 from the foote to the toppe of equal
 distaunce, and measure, The ye shal
 meete dyligently the nombze of per-
 ches of the cyrcuyte and compasse of
 the toppe of the hyl, and also of the
 foote and of the ascence or goyng vp
 from the fote to the toppe. Afterwar-
 de ye shall laye togyther the nombze
 of perches of the cyrcuyte of the foo-
 te and of the toppe of the hylle, and
 take y halfe yte of both these measu-
 res for the bredth. Also take y whole
 nombze of perches of y ascence from
 the foote to the top of y hyl for the
 length

lengthe as in this example. The cꝝꝝ
 cꝝꝝ of the toppe of the hyll is. lxxx.
 perches, and the cꝝꝝ cꝝꝝ of the foote
 of the hyll is. CC. xl. perches, the whi
 che two summes make. CCC. xx. per
 ches, and the ascence from the foote
 of the hyll to y^e toppe is. CC. perches.
 Then take the halfe nombꝛe of per
 ches of the cꝝꝝ cꝝꝝ of the foote &
 toppe of the hyll, the whiche is. C. lx.
 for the bredthe, and the whole nōbꝛe
 of perches of the ascence, the whiche
 is. CC. for the length. Then multy
 ply. CC. by. C. lx. and it maketh xxxij.
 M. perches, and this summe ma
 keth. CC. acres.

Of an hyll oꝛ mountayne,
 hauynge the heade, the
 mydle, and the foote
 of dyuers cꝝꝝ
 cꝝꝝ of
 measu
 res.

And

And whē
 the circuyt
 of the toppē
 of the mou-
 tayne, of y^e
 mydle, and
 of the foote do differe moch, one from
 another i theyr measure, like to this
 present fygure. Then ye shall laye y^e
 thre nombres of the toppē, the mydle
 and the foote in one sūme togyther.
 And take the thyrde parte of y^e sūme
 for the bredthe. Afterwarde ye shall
 meete the ascence or goynge vp from
 the foote to the toppē of the hyl, and
 take the whole nombere of perches of
 that measure for the lengthe. As in
 this exāple The circuyte of the foote
 is .cc. perches, the circuyte of y^e mydle
 is .c. perches, & the circuyte of the top
 is .xxx. perches, the whiche thre sū-
 mes layde all togyther maketh .ccc. &
 xxx.

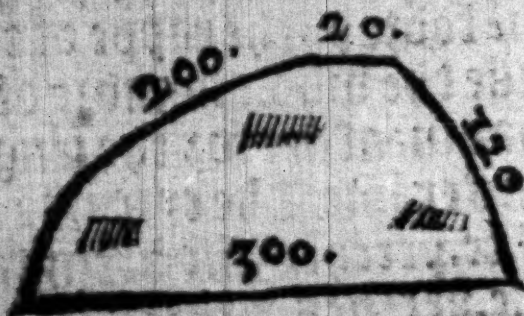


xxx. perches. And y^e ascence from the
foote to the top of the hyll is. C. lxx. per
ches. Then take y^e thyrde part of the
sayd sūme of. CCC. xxx. the which is
C. x. for the bredthe. And the whole
sūme of the ascence, the which is. C. lxx.
for the lengthe, than multiply. C. li.
by. C. x. and it maketh. xviij. M. vi. C.
perches, and this sūme of perches
maketh. C. l. acres.

Of an hyll or a mountayne
that is not of equall mea-
sure in the ascences, ne-
ther in the cyeuytes.

But when
an hyll, or
a mountay-
ne is not
of equalle
mesure as-
cences, ne

ther in the nether, neither i the cyeuy-
tes, lyke to this present fygure, The



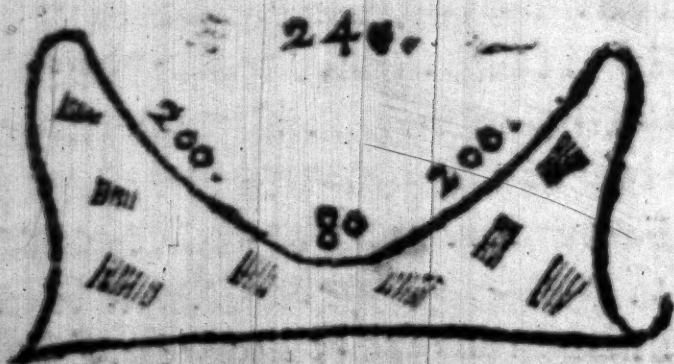
ye shall laye the measures of the cyr-
 cuytes of the toppe and foote of the
 hyll togyther, and take the halfe par-
 te of these. ii. circuytes for the bredth
 Afterwarde ye shall lay the measu-
 res of the longer, and the shorter as-
 cences both togyther, & take the half
 parte of that measure, for the length
 as in this example. The cyrcuyte of
 the top of the mountayne is. xx. per-
 ches, and the cyrcuyte of the foote is
 CCC. perches, the whiche. ii. sūmes
 layde both togyther maketh. CCC. &
 xx. perches, and the halfe parte of it
 is. C. lx. Also y^e longer ascence is. CC.
 perches, and the shorter is. C. xx. the
 whiche. ii. sūmes layde both togyther
 make. CCC. & xx. perches, & the half
 parte of it maketh. C. lx. Then take.
 C. lx for y^e length, & C. lx. also for the
 bredth, and afterwarde multiply one
 of the same two sūmes by the other,
 and it maketh. xxxv. M. vi. C perches.

f. i.

the

the whiche same of perches maketh.
C. and. ix. acres.

Of the mesuryng of a pece of lan
de lyeng i a balley, inclosed rounde
about w a mountayne oz an hyll.



Ad when there is a pece of lan
de lyenge in a balley, inclosed
rounde about with a mountayne oz
an hyll, lyke to this present fygure,
then ye shal vse contrary wyse of mea
suryng of suche maner of lande, as
ye dyd of mesuryng of bylles and
mountaynes. for in meetyng of an
hyll, ye measured the ascence and go
yng up from the foote to the toppe,
but

but in meetynge of a balleye ye shall
measure v̄ descence & goyng downe
from the toppe of the hyl to v̄ depth
of v̄ balley. And where ye measure v̄
cyrccuyte & compasse of the toppe of
an hyl, so contrary wyse ye shall mea-
sure the cyrcuyte and compasse of the
depthe of the balley. And where ye
measured the cyrcuyte and compasse
of the foote of the hyl, so cōtrary wy-
se, ye shall measure rounde about the
cyrccuyte and compasse of the heyght
of the balley. And then ye shall lay v̄
cyrccuyte of the heyght, & the depthe
of the balley in one lūme togyther,
and take the halfe parte of that who-
le lūme for the bredthe. Afterwarde
ye shall take the nōbre of perches of
descence and goyng downe from the
heyght of the hyl to v̄ depthe of the
balley for the length of the measure.
And then lūme it by multiplyeng the
length by the bredth, as in this ex-

Ex. ii.

ample.

ample. The cirkumte of the depthe of
the valley is. lxxx. perches, the circui
te of the heyght of the valley is. CC.
xl. perches. And the descence fro the
heyght of the hyll to the depth of the
valley is. CC. perches. The take the
nōbre of perches of the descence, the
whiche is. CC. for the length, & halfe
the nombze of perches of the circuit
of the heyght and depth of the valley
the whiche is. C. lx. for the bredthe.
Then multiply. cc. by. c, lx. and it ma
keth. cc. acres.

¶ Of a valley, that is nether of e-
quall measure in the descences,
nether in the cirkumtes.



But whē a balley is not of equall
measure nether in the descences,
nether in the cyrcuytes, lyke to this
present fygure, then ye shall laye the
cyrcuytes of the heyght and depth of
the balley togyther, and take the hal
fe part of these two cyrcuytes for the
breadth. Afterwarde ye shall laye the
measures of the lenger, and shorter
descēces both togyther, and take the
halfe parte of those measures for the
length, as in this exāple. The circuy
te of the depth of the balley is. xx. per
ches, and the cyrcuyte of the heyght
of the balley is. ccc. perches the whi
che two sūmes layde both togyther
make. ccc. xx. pches, & y^e half parte of
it is. c. lx. perches. Also the lenger des
cence is. cc. perches, and the shorter
is. c. xx. the whiche two sūmes layde
both togyther, make in y^e whole sūme
ccc. xx. perches, and the half parte of
it is. c. lx. The take. c. lx. for y^e length
f.iii. and

¶ c. lxx. also for the bredth, & afterwar
de multiply .c. lxx. by c. lxx. and it ma-
keth. xxv. D. x. vi. C. perches, the whi-
che sume of perches maketh. c. lxx. acres

Of one maner way to compte
and summe the nombze
of acres cōteyned
within any
measure.

When ye shall compte and summe
the nombze of acres conceyned
within any measure of lande, then ye
shall lay so many tymes the nombze
of perches in the length, as be in the
nōbze of perches in the bredth, or els
contrarye. as many tymes the nom-
bze of perches in the bredth, as be in
the length. But ye must turne the per-
ches in to pence. For lyke nombze of
perches wyll make an acre, as of pence
wyll make a marke, the whiche doth
sygnyfy an acre in this maner cōp-
tynge, as in this exāple. The length
of

of the mesure is .xl. perches, and the
bredth of it is .xx. pches. The cōpte.
xl. tymes .xx. pence, or els .xx. tymes.
xl. pence, the which maketh .v. marke
and so lyk wyse .xx. tymes .xl. pches,
maketh .v. acres. Another example.
lx. perches in the length, and .l. in the
bredth. The ye shall compe .l. tymes,
lx. pence, the whiche is in the whole
sūme .xii. lib. .x. s. the which sūme ma
keth .xviii. acres, and .iii. roode. Ano
ther exāple .xlv. perches in f length,
and .xxv. perches in the bredth. The
ye shall compe .xxv. tymes .xlv. pence
the which is in the whole sūme lii.
li. xii. s. ix. pence, the whiche summe
maketh .vii. acres one dayeworke, &
one perche. But when ye haue half a
perche, or a quarter of a perche, any
syde of þ measure, ye shall not compe
them with þ perches, but after that
ye haue cast the summe of perches in
the length and bredth in maner befo
f. iiii. relayde

resayde. Thenne ye shall compte the
halfe perches by them selfe, and the
quarter perches by them self, & summe
them in the contrary syde, as in the
example. The pece of lande is .xl. per
ches and di. in length, & .xxx. perches
in bredth. Then bycause the half per
ches do stande in the length, therfore
ye muste compte them in the bredth
and summe them (as in this last ex
ample) .xxx. halfe perches, after the
nōbre of the bredth, and not .xl. hal
fe perches after v nōbre of the length
the whiche .xxx. halfe perches do ma
ke .iiij. daye woorkes, and .iiij. perches.
Lyke wyse yf ye haue half perches, or
quarter pches, or els half perches, &
quarter perches both in the length,
and also in the bredth of the measure
Then ye muste alwayes summe eue
rye one of them by them selfe in the
length, that stande in that bredthe.
And summe them in the bredth, that
stande

stande in the length. Therefore in all
other lyke maner of comptynge the
summe of acres by money, ye shal un-
derstande alwayes, that a marse of
money doth sygnyfy an acre, a roiall
doth sygnyfy thre quarters of an a-
cre, or thre roode, a noble doth signy-
fy an halfe acre, a croone doth syg-
nyfy one roode and .v. dayeworke.
xl. d. doth sygnyfy a quarter of an a-
cre, or a roode. xij. d. doth signyfy .iij.
dayeworke, a groat doth sygnyfy a
dayeworke, a peny doth sygnyfy a
perche, an halfe peny doth sygnyfy
an half perche, and a farthyng doth
sygnyfy a quarter of a perche.

Of the turnyng of poundes
into markes or acres

Bycause in comptynge of money,
it is not moche bled to compte
any summes in markes, but most co-
mynely in poundes. Therefore by cau-
se

f. b.

le

se markes do signifye acres in comp
tynge the measures of lande, & poun
des be not lyghtly turned into mar
kes by them, that be not experte in
reakenynge, and castynge a compte.
Therefore in these sūmes folowynge
ye shal se pence turned in to perches,
grotes turned in to dayworkes. xl. d
in to a roode, a noble in to di. acre, a
royall i to thze roodes: a marke in to
an acre, & poun des turned in to mar
kes, the which there be named acres
And this rule doth extend from .i. d
to .xl. d. and from .xl. d. to .xx. s. and
from .xx. s. to an C. li. and from an.
C. poun de, to a. M. poun de.

**¶ Thus endeth this tur
nyge of poun des in
to markes, or
acres.**

Pence. Dayeworke. And perches.

i s.	i. perche
ii. d.	ii. perches
iii. d.	iii. perches
iiii. d.	i. dayeworke
v. d.	i. dayeworke, and i. perche
vi. d.	i. dayeworke, and ii. perches
vii. d.	i. dayeworke, and iii. perches
viii. d.	ii. dayeworke
ix. d.	ii. dayeworke, and i. perche
x. d.	ii. dayeworke, and ii. perches
xi. d.	ii. dayeworke, and iii. perches
xii. d.	iii. dayeworke
xiii. d.	iii. dayeworke and i. perche
xiiii. d.	iii. dayeworke, and ii. perches
xv. d.	iii. dayeworke, and iii. perches
xvi. d.	iiii. dayeworke
xvii. d.	iiii. dayeworke, and i. perche
xviii. d.	iiii. dayeworke, and ii. perches
xix. d.	iiii. dayeworke, and iii. perches
xx. d.	v. dayeworke
xxi. d.	v. dayeworke, and i. perche
xxii. d.	v. dayeworke and ii. perches
xxiii. d.	v. dayeworke, and iii. perches

ii.s.	Vi.dayworkes
ii.s.i.d.	Vi.dayworkes, and .i. perche
ii.s.ii.d.	Vi.dayworkes, and .ii. perches
ii.s.iii.d.	Vi.dayworkes, and .iii. perches
ii.s.iiii.d.	Vii.dayworkes
ii.s.v.d.	Vii.dayworkes, and .i. perche
ii.s.vi.d.	Vii.dayworkes, and .ii. perches
ii.s.vii.d.	Vii.dayworkes, and .iii. perches
ii.s.viii.d.	Viii.dayworkes
ii.s.ix.d.	Viii.dayworkes, and .i. perche
ii.s.x.d.	Viii.dayworkes, and .ii. perches
ii.s.xi.d.	Viii.dayworkes, and .iii. perches
iii.s.	ix.dayworkes
iii.s.i.d.	ix.dayworkes and .i. perche
iii.s.ii.d.	ix.dayworkes, and .ii. perches
iii.s.iii.d.	ix.dayworkes, and .iii. perches
pl.d.	A quarter of an acre, or a roode
v.s.	i.roode, and .v.dayworkes
vi.s.viii.d.	halfe an acre
p.s.	iii.roodes, or, iii. quarters of an acre, xlii.s.iiii.d.i.acre
pvi.s.viii.d.	an acre and one roode
pp.s.	i.acre and di.
ppp.s.	ii. acres, and one roode
pl.s.	iii. acres

lii, acres and, lii, ro. e
 liii, acres and di
 v, acres
 lvi, acres and di
 ix, acres
 x, acres and di
 xii, acres
 xiii, acres and di
 xv, acres
 xvi, acres and di
 xviii, acres
 xix, acres and di
 xxi, acres
 xxii, acres and di
 xxiii, acres
 xxv, acres
 xxvi, acres and di
 xxviii, acres
 xxx, acres
 xxxi, acres and di
 xxxiii, acres
 xxxv, acres and di
 xxxviii, acres
 xxxix, acres and di
 xli, acres

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತನ

xxvii, li.	xl, acres and di
xxviii, li.	xlvi, acres
xxix, li.	lxvi, acres and di
xxx, li.	lxxvi, acres
xxxi, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
xxxii, li.	li. acres
xxxiii, li.	lxi, acres and di
xxxiv, li.	lxxi, acres
xxxv, li.	lxxvi, acres and di
xxxvi, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xxxvii, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
xxxviii, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xxxix, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
xl, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xli, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
xlii, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xliii, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
xliiii, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xliv, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
xlv, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xlvi, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
xlvii, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xlviii, li.	lxxxvi, acres
xlix, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
l, li.	lxxxvi, acres
li, li.	lxxxvi, acres and di
lii, li.	lxxxvi, acres

[illegible]

१२:२०

lxxix, li.	L, p ^o lii, acres and di
lxxx. li.	L, pp, acres
lxxxi, li.	L, pp, acres and di
lxxxii, li.	L, pp ^o ii, acres
lxxxiii, li.	L, pp ^o iii, acres and di
lxxxiiii, li.	L, pp ^o di, acres
lxxxv, li.	L, pp ^o di, acres and di
lxxxvi, li.	L, pp ^o ix, acres
lxxxvii, li.	L, pp ^o ix, acres and di
lxxxviii, li.	L, pp ^o xii, acres
lxxxix, li.	L, pp ^o xiii, acres and di
lxxxx, li.	L, pp ^o ix, acres
lxxxxi, li.	L, pp ^o ix, acres and di
lxxxxii, li.	L, pp ^o xiii, acres
lxxxxiii, li.	L, pp ^o xix, acres and di
lxxxxiiii, li.	L, p ^o ii, acres
lxxxxv, li.	L, p ^o lii, acres and di
lxxxxvi, li.	L, p ^o liii, acres
lxxxxvii, li.	L, p ^o lv, acres and di
lxxxxviii, li.	L, p ^o lvii, acres
lxxxxix, li.	L, p ^o lviii, acres and di
L. li.	L. i, acres
LL. li.	LL. i, acres
lii. L. li.	lii. L. i, acres
liii. L. li.	lii. L. i, acres

V. l. li.	Vii. l. l. acres
Vi. l. li.	ix. l. l. acres
Vii. l. li.	x. l. l. acres
Viii. l. l.	x. l. l. l. acres
ix. l. li.	x. l. l. l. l. acres
x. li.	x. l. l. l. l. l. acres

Explicit.

Of another waye of sumyng
of measures in to acres.

BEcause this rule of sumyng of acres
beforsayd is very harde and tedpous
to them, that be not experte and readye
in castyng of a compte, and many tymes
they be deceyued in true sumyng of mea-
sures after this way. Therefore ye shal haue
hereafter a rule folowynge more playner,
& redy to all men, for þe true knowledge of
this thyng. Therefore when ye haue caste
out the lengthe and bredthe of your lande,
by suche wayes and reason, as ye haue sene
before in dyuers fasshyon of fygures, by
dyuers examples. Then ye shall seke out
the nombre of perches of the length of your
lande in the hygher margent, and the nomi-
bre of perches of the bredth of your lande,

So. in

in the syde of the margent . And then ye
shall seeke oute beneth vpon the same syde,
that place, the whiche doth answer directly
to both of these nombres, of the length
and of the bredth togyther . And there ye
shall fynde the nombre of acres, toodres day
workes , and perches conteyned within the
length and bredth of the same measure.

ExPLICIT.

TO knowe the reason of this
rule folowynge.

But fyrste for the perfecte knowledge
of this rule folowynge, ye shall vnderstande,
that the nombres sette aboue in the hygher
margent, do sygnifye the nombre of perches
in the length of the measure. And the nombres
sette in the syde margentes, do betoken the
nombre of perches in the bredthe of the measure .
The fyrste nombre set to every square place
beneth vpon the sydes, dothe betoken the
nombre of acres. The fygure of .1. set aboue,
in the lyfte syde of the sayde places doth betoken

a roode. or a quarter of di. acre. The fygure of .2. set there signyfeth an acre. The fygure of .3. set there signyfeth the quarters of an acre. The fyrste fygure set in the tenth parte of every place betokeneth the nombre of dayeworke, and the fygure that followeth next after that betokeneth the nombre of perches. Also ye shall note, that this rule doth extende from the nombre of one perch, to the nombre of .vi. score perches in length. And from the nombre of one perch, to the nombre of an .l. perches in bredeth, and no farther. This rule shulde be wyrtten all together vpon one syde of a table, that ye myghte se all together, the whole length and bredeth of all these nombres before sayd. But because this maner of table shulde be very large and teduous to beare aboute. Therefore it is dymmed in this little booke, in to the .x. partes, as it dothe playnly appere hereafter.

1. The fyrste parte is from one perch to .vi. score perches in length, and from one to .x. in bredeth.

2. ¶ The seconde parte is from .xvi. to .vii. score in length, & from .xvi. to .xx. in bredth.
3. ¶ The thyrde parte is from .xxi. to .vii. score in lengthe, and from .xxi. to .xxx. in bredthe.
4. ¶ The fourth parte is from .xxxi. to .vii. score in lengthe, and from .xxxi. to .xl. in bredthe.
5. ¶ The .v. parte is from .xli. to .vii. score in length, and from .xli. to .l. in bredth.
6. ¶ The .vi. parte is from .li. to .vii. score in length, and from .li. to .lxx. in bredth.
7. ¶ The .vii. parte is from .lxi. to .vii. score in length, and .lxi. to .lxx. in bredth.
8. ¶ The .viii. parte is from .lxxi. to .vii. score in length, & from .lxxi. to .lxxx. in bredth.
9. ¶ The .ix. parte is from .lxxxi. to .vii. score in length, and from .lxxxi. to .lxxxx. in bredthe.
10. ¶ The .x. parte is from .lxxxxi. to .vii. score in length, and from .lxxxxi. to .an. in bredthe.

¶ Here endeth the measurynge of
 Landes. And here foloweth the
 measurynge of Tymber.;

¶ To

To measure Tymber, or
Stone in length, bredth,
and depthe, by the
foote square.



In measurynge Tymber,
stone, or any other lyke thyng
gein lēgth, bredth & depth
by the foote square, ye must
diligētly marke, whether it be equal
ly. iiii. square or partly iiii. square, or
els in thre sydes equally, or partly
square, or els in. v. .vi. .vij. or more sy
des square. Or els all rounde, with
out any syde square. And yf a pece of
tymber be equally in. iiii. sydes squa
re lyke to this present fygure, then ye
may take indifferentlye one of them

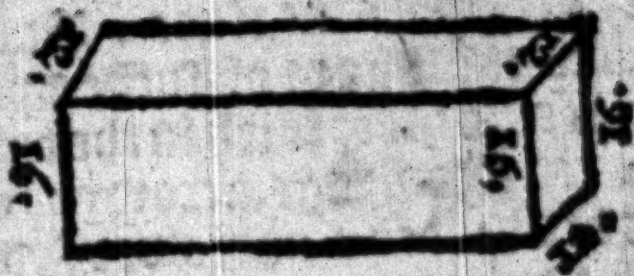
G. ii.

for

for the bredth of the true square of
that maner pece of tymber. And the
set forth the length therto for a foote
square, as doth appere by the measu-
re that foloweth after that square in
the fygure of tymber measure, as
in this example. The.iiij. square sy-
des be euerye one. xij. ynches bꝛode,
then ye must laye out to that bredth
xij. ynches in length, the which doth
make one fote square in tymber me-
asure, as doth appere in the fygure of
tymber measure folowynge. Another
example. The square sydes, be euery
one. x. ynches bꝛode, the lay out viij.
ynches ij. ynche therto in length for
one foote square, as doth appere in
the same rule folowynge, and solyke
wyse of all other peces of tymber e-
quallpe. iij. square.

Of a pece of tymber in
.iiij. sydes partly
square.

But



But because all peces of tymber,
 be not in all.iiii. sydes equallye
 square, lyke to this foresayd syugre,
 but some be i.iiii. sydes ptey square
 lyke to this present fygure. Therfo-
 re in suche peces of tymber y^e shall
 laye one broder and one narrower sy-
 de in one whole sume togyther, and
 dyuyde them equallye in totwo par-
 ces, and then take one of them for
 bredth of the square of suche maner
 tymber, as many artysyers do co-
 munely vse, the whiche be greatly de-
 ceuyed therby because by suche dyuy-
 syon, they make y^e square therof mo-
 che more then the truethe, and by rea-
 son of the more square they set forth
 the lesse lengthe therro, for a foote
 G.iiij. Square

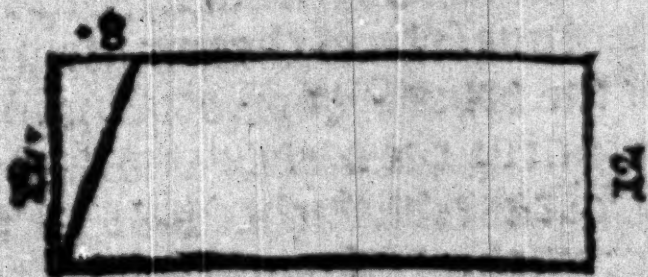
square in tymbre measure. But ye
shall take the square of suche a pece
of tymbre, as is set forth in the table
of squares folowynge, accordynge to
one of his breder & narrower sydes
of what dyuers quantyties so ever
they be. And then ye shall measure þe
lengthe thereto, for a foote square in
tymbre measure, as it is playnly set
forth in the figure of tymbre measure
next after that rule folowynge, as in
this example. The pece of tymbre is
on one syde. xii. ynches brede, and on
the other syde. xvi. ynches brede, then
take. vii. ynches di. ynche quarter yn-
che, quarter quarter ynche di. quart
quarter ynche, for the square of these
two bredthes, as doth appere in the
fygure of squares folowynge. After-
warde ye shall laye to this square. v.
ynches quarter ynches in length for
one foote square in tymbre measure
as doth appere in the fygure of tymb-
ber

Find

And when a peece of tymber is
in.ii. sydes equally square. Take
to this present figure, then ye shall
take the dystaunce betwene one of the
angles to the mydle of the contrary
syde for the square, and the halfe of
one whole syde for another square.
Thenne serche oute in the fygure of
tymber, as it is set forth there accor-
dyng to the broader and narrower sy-
des therof, as in this example. The
dystaunce betwene to one angle to the
contrary syde is. x. ynches, and the hal-
fe one whole syde is. vi. ynches. The
take. vii. ynches di. ynche, quarter yn-
che, for the square of this length and
bredth, as doth appere in the fygure
afterwarde ye shall lay to this. ii. fo-
te. xi. ynches, quarter ynche, in length
for one foote square in tymber mea-
sure, as doth appere in the fygure of
tymber measure. Alwayes consyde-
ryd the odde quantites of the square
aboue

aboue the. vii. ynches.

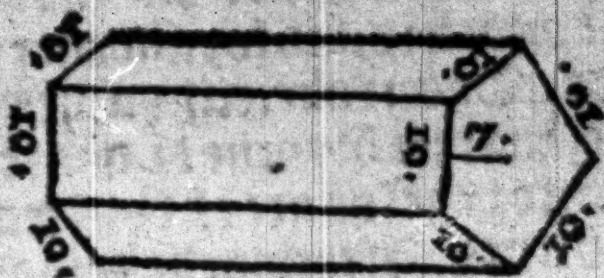
Of a pece of tymber in. iij. :
sydes partely, or dyuerse
ly square with one
playne angle.



Also when a pece of tymber is i
iij. sydes partely, or dyuerse
square with one playne angle, lyke
to this present fygure. Then ye shal
measure from the playne angle to the
sharpe angle on the one syde for one
square, and measure from the playne
angle, to the sharpe angle on the other
syde, and take halfe of that measure
for the other square. Then take the
square of that pece of tymber, as it
is set forth in the fygure acco:dyng

to the one broder, & one narrower sy
descherof, as in this exāple. The one
syde from y^e playne angle to the Char
pe angle is .xii. ynches iⁿ bredth. And
the other syde from the playne angle
to the other Charpe angle is .viii. yn
ches iⁿ bredth. Then take .xii. for the
bredth of one syde of the tymbre, and
half of the other syde of .viij. the whi
che is .iiii. for the bredth of another
syde. Thē take .vi. ynches half ynche
quarter ynche, di^u q̄. ynche q̄. quatter
ynche, di^u q̄. quatter ynche, for y^e squa
re of this length and bredth, as doth
appere in the fygure. Afterwarde ye
shall laye to this square some parte
lesse than the .iiii. foote in length, for
one foote square in tymbre measure
as doth appere in the fygure of tym
ber mesure in cōsideration of y^e odde
quantyties aboue the .vi. ynches iⁿ
the square aforesayde

Of a pece of tymbre in .v.
sydes equally square.



If a pece of tymber bei. v. sydes
 equally square lyke to this p̄tēt
 fygure, then ye shall measure all
 the square sydes of it rounde about
 and take halfe the nombre of ynches
 of that measure for one square syde.
 And then ye shall measure the distaū
 ce from the mydle of the ende of the
 tymber, to the mydle of one square
 syde betwene two angles, as it appe
 ryth by the lyne in the same fygure.
 And take the measure of that distaū
 ce for another square syde, as in this
 example. In this figure of. v. square
 euery syde is. x. ynches, the. which. v.
 tymes multiplyed maketh. l. then ta
 ke halfe. l. the whiche is. xlv. for one
 square

square & the distance betwene the mydle
 poynte to the mydle of one square syde,
 the which is .vii. for another square
 syde. Than take .xiiij. ynches di, q.
 ynche, quarter q, ynche di, quarter q.
 ynche, for the square of this length,
 and bredth. Afterwarde ye shall lay
 to this square, some parte lesse than
 x. ynches, quarter ynch, i length for
 one foote square in tymber measure
 as doth appere in the fygure of tymber
 measure, by reason of the obde quatyties
 about the .xiiij. ynches to the
 square aforesayd. This laste rule ye
 shall folowe generally in mesurynge
 of all other peces of tymber in .vi. bil
 liij. or more sydes equally square

Of a peece of rounde tymber
 without any square sydes



Ad whē a pece of tymber is a
rounde without any square sy
de, lyke to this presēt fygure, then ar
tyficers mosse comunely do gyrdet
roude aboute with a lyne, & dyuyde
measure of that gyrdynge into.iiii.
equal partes, and then they take one
of them for the square of such a rou
de pece of tymber. But they be great
lye deceyued by suche maner measu
ring, for they make the square therof
moche lesse than the trueth, and by
settyng forth the more length therto
for a foote square in tymber measu
re moche more tyber for a foote squa
re in suche roude peces, than is right
Therefore whē ye haue gyrded it rou
de aboute with a lyne, ye shall dyuy
de the lēgth therof into.ii. equal par
ties. and take one parte of them for
one square syde of suche a roude pece
of tymber. Afterwarde ye shall dyuy
de agayne the same whole length in
to

to.iii. parties, and take halfe one of
them for another square syde of this
peece of tyber. Then take .viii. ynches
di. ynche di. quarter ynche di. q. quar
ter ynche, for the true square of this
length and bredth as doth appere in
the fygure. Afterwarde ye shall laye
to this square some parte lesse than
two foote .iii. ynches i length for one
foote square in tymbre measure, as
doth appere in the fygure of tymbre
measure nexte after that folow
ynge with allowance of
some parte lesse for the
odde quantyties
aboue the .viii. ynches
of the square
aforesayde.

Imprynted by me Robert
Wyer, dwellinge in the Duke of
Suffolkes tentes, be syde
Charynge & cosse.

